The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3233. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

More Correspondence Relating to the Trent Affair.

A Letter from Minister Adams to Secretary Seward.

THE DANGER OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF GEN. STONE.

The Case of Mr. Bright Further Debated in the Senate.

Speech of Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Proposition to Tax Foreign Insurance Capital.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 31.

THE DANGER OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Private letters received in Washington from persons abroad, confirm the impressions you have in New-York, that the Governments of England, France and Spain meditate an early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. This recognition, it will be pretended, is made in the cause of humanity. Their Ministers assume that the war on the part of the "North" is rapidly degenerating into a fanatical crusade against the social order of the South, which must end in servile insurrections, slaughter of women and children, and finally the general massacre of slaves by their masters. To prevent these horrors, the "leading Christian nations" feel it their duty to interfere. The true reason, however, is that they wish to see the Union permanently divided and crippled.

THE TRENT AFFAIR—MR. ADAMS TO MR. SEWARD.

Extract No. 93.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES, LONDON, Dec. 21, 1861.

SIR: Although nothing remains to be done here to modify the respective positions of the two countries in regard to the affair of the *Trent*, I decided to ask a conference of Lord RUSSELL.

I then remarked that my dispatches enabled me now to assure him that the act of Capt. WILKES had not been anthorized by the Government; and further, that they would reserve themselves perfectly free to act upon it until they should hear from this side of the water. If Her Majesty's Ministers were disposed to act upon the subject with a view to an adjustment, they would be met in an equally friendly spirit. His lordship expressed his gratification on receiving this information. He had himself little doubt in regard to the first point ever since, learning from me the nature of the instructions given to the Commander of the *James Adger*. The other point was likewise important, inasmuch as it removed the danger of committal prior to the moment when the views of the Government should be presented on the part of Great Britain. I then proposed, as a means of fully bringing to his Lordship's knowledge the real spirit of the Government of the United States, that he should let me read to him a dispatch exactly as I had received it. A judgment might be fully formed of it in this way, inasmuch as the paper had recapitulated the various grounds of misunderstanding and complaint. His Lordship said he should be glad to hear it; so I read all the dispatch No. 136, Nov. 30, 1861, but the first paragraph personal to myself.

I have the honor, &c.,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Here follows the dispatch from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, dated Jan. 10, published in the morning papers of Friday:

THE REBEL STEAMER SUMTER.

Four Federal steamers and three sailing vessels are now on the alert to capture the rebel steamer *Sumter*, and the *Constellation* is fitting out at Portsmouth for a similar purpose.

THE FLOATING DEBT.

Secretary CHASE's reply to-day to the House resolution asking for a statement of the floating debt of the United States was to the effect that he could not accurately give it, but had issued circulars to all Departments where expenditures are made, for a statement of liabilities. Ten days or longer would elapse before replies could be had.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION SUSTAINED.

It is now confidently asserted that there are not ten Republican members of the House who are prepared to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of slaves. All hope of legislation favorable to this class of politicians is abandoned, and the Administration programme of preserving the Union and Constitution, and enforcing the laws, is said to be omnipotent in the House.

TAX OF FOREIGN INSURANCE CAPITAL.

Foreign insurance capital will be reached and taxed by the Committee of Ways and Means. Senator MANIERRE, of New-York, has been giving members some very valuable information on this subject.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT is still quietly domiciled in Washington. The charges against him, and the requests he has made to be court-martialed, have not, so far as can be ascertained, been definitely acted upon by the Government, and therefore it is not known what course will be pursued toward that gentleman.

MINISTER CORWIN.

Minister CORWIN, although desirous of returning home from Mexico, says he will remain there if he can be of service to our country, and the Government thinks he can.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

Members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, and the members of all the Foreign Legations' with the exception of the British, who were prevented by the Court mourning for Prince ALBERT, were present at Secretary SEWARD's party to-night.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The steamer *Hecla*, a Philadelphia boat, which on her last trip up, with stores, &c., about a week ago' had ninety-five shots fired at her from the Confederate batteries, all of which missed her, ran the batteries again last night, but was not saluted with a single shot, the rebels thinking, no doubt, they had wasted enough ammunition on her already. A few days since, a schooner going down in the heavy fog which prevailed, was becalmed off Cockpit Point, and when the fog lifted the battery opened on her. The shots dropped all round her, and her situation was very critical, when Dr. BADGER, of the *Anacosta*, sent some boats, and towed her out of range.

THE CASE OF MR. BRIGHT.

It is said that CARLISLE, of Virginia, and WILSON and HENDERSON, of Missouri, will vote for BRIGHT's expulsion. If so, his fate is probably sealed.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. STONE.

There is no longer a doubt that Gen. STONE has quit his late command at Poolesville.

GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of Gen. HUNTER, commanding the Department of Kansas, stating that himself will lead, or, at all events, direct the so-called "Lane Expedition," excites astonishment among the freinds of Gen. LANE. They don't see through it; but Col VAUGHAN, LANE's Chief of Staff, started West to-day' saying, "It is all right."

THE CASE OF GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER.

The President has referred the paper in the GORDON case, asking a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life, to the Attorney-General. The jury who convicted him petition unanimously for the commutation. There are several precedents of the commutation of the death penalty for slave-trading to imprisonment for life.

SEAMEN WANTED.

Several National ships are lying in port for want of seamen, about four thousand of whom are now needed for the Navy Department, while Flag-officer FOOT is in want of one thousand for service on the Western waters. New-England fishermen it seems have in large numbers entered the army, there being a slight increase of pay over that of the Navy, but in other respects no advantage.

SMALL-POX ABATING.

The stories recently published in New-York papers in relation to small pox here are greatly exaggerated. A reference to the record at the Eruptive Fever Hospital shows but two deaths from that disease in the last week, and a very limited number of cases beside, none of which were of a malignant type. It is supposed that the City Council of Washington were unduly frightened when they countenanced the report recently that there were 500 or 600 cases here.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

The order revoking the one issued some time since, declaring the Excelsior (SICKLES) Brigade, New-York State Volunteers, was received with much gratification by the various regiments of that Brigade. Gen. SICKLES is very popular with his command, and enjoys its confidence to an extent rarely found in volunteer Brigades.

FROM THE COAST OF GEORGIA.

NAVAL SKIRMISH NEAR SAVANNAH.

Thirteen National Gunboats at a New and Interesting Point.

Fort Pulaski and Savannah in Danger.

Rebel Telegrams from Augusta and Savannah, Ga., via Fortress Monroe.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Intelligence from Savannah states that six Federal vessels entered the river yesterday back of Little Tybee, and passed up to the north end of Wilmington Island, thereby cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski and the City of Savannah. The enemy shelled Wilmington Island, and fired at the Confederate steamer *Ida*, but no injury was done. Commodore TATNALL's fleet was at Thunderbolt, but arrived safe at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The city is comparatively quiet. No immediate attack is apprehended. The object of the Yankees appears to be to cut off communication with Fort Pulaski.

There were six Federal gunboats at Wall's Cut and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river yesterday.

Commodore TATNALL's fleet convoyed two steamers and a fleet towards Fort Pulaski with provisions.

The enemy opened fire upon them and a battle ensued, lasting forty minutes. The provision boats and the steamer *Sampson* are now returning.

The Federals fired upon the latter and she was slightly damaged.

Fort Pulaski is now fully provisioned for six months.

A letter from an officer at the Fort says that the enemy cannot take it by any attack they may make. The Yankees are engaged in removing the obstructions in the channel. There are other defences yet to pass.

The people of Savannah are firm and confident of their ability to defend the city.

THE REPORTED FIGHT NEAR SAVANNAH.

It would be comfortable if anything from rebel sources in regard to the war could be believed. Yet, it is very likely that the above news from the Georgia coast is true, in so far as it reports the appearance of a National naval force at the points indicated; and it is like enough that the object it had in view was the one mentioned; and it is possible that a "battle lasting fifty minutes" took place between our force and Commodore TATNALL's rebel fleet; but it is extremely doubtful whether the results were as light for the rebels as they choose to put them. The fact that our gunboats engaged TATNALL's men-of-war apparently well down the river, and that, at latest accounts, the rebel "fleet" had arrived safe *up at Savannah*, looks very like as if TATNALL had had as bad luck this time as on one or two former occasions, and had turned tail as unceremoniously as has lately been his wont.

It has been known here for some time that an expedition had been gotten up at Port Royal for action in the waters to the rear of Tybee Island, with the view, it is supposed, of capturing, or trying to capture, the City of Savannah; and, at our latest advices from Port Royal, the expedition was said to be almost ready to sail, under command of Commodore DUPONT. There were at least fifteen vessels at Hilton Head, which could be spared for the purpose; and there were, also, six or eight thousand troops, who might as well be employed against Savannah, as suffered to lie longer at Port Royal. Whether this be the force which the rebels report as having made its appearance, or whether it was simply a strong naval reconnoissance preliminary to the advance of this body, we shall very soon know. But, whether one or the other, immediate active operations are indicated by the movement. We have previously described Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the defences of Savannah; but the reported movements of our vessels indicate that in their efforts to approach the city, they are going to steer clear of at least one of these forts. If it be necessary to reduce Fort Jackson, the brilliant results of DUPONT's assault on Forts Walker and Beauregard, which were stronger than Fort Jackson, give us faith that his action now will be equally scientific and effective.

It is time that Savannah was in our hands; and, though it would be more pleasing if it were Charleston, that also will come in due time. The Savannah rebels, it seems, are confident of their ability to defend the city; but the rebel confidence game has already been tried and failed at so many points, that another failure would not much astonish either the rebels or us. We shall have definite news of the affair and its results very shortly.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Prospective Operations in Kansas—Reorganization—The Loyal Indian Chief—Relief for the Sufferers—Gen. Hunter to take the Field.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The action of "the wise men of the East," is very slow; but there are indications that Kansas is to be the basis, if not the scene, of stirring operations before many months. Two Northwestern regiments, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin—about one thousand strong each—have already arrived; and we hear, through Eastern papers, that six or eight more regiments, including some cavalry from Ohio, are on their way to join Gen. HUNTER's command. Let us only have enough troops to make a decent beginning with, and there will be no cause for complaints of inactivity in this Department.

With the coöperation of Gov. ROBINSON, Gen. HUNTER is as rapidly as possible reorganizing and consolidating the *disjecta membra* of the Kansas Brigade and Kansas regiments. These were indeed in a pitiable state,—some of the regiments having a strength of only three hundred men, broken up into the full number of companies, and with a Captain and two Lieutenants to each. In some cases, as I have heard, the pay of the field, staff, and line officers, in these irregular commands, reached an aggregate in excess of the whole pay due to the privates. By "General Orders, No. 9," however, from Department Headquarters, this evil is abated; and the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Kansas Regiments are being reorganized and remustered in companies of the requisite strength,—the surplus or supernumerary officers being mustered out. The Second Kansas, also, has been consolidated with the First New-Mexico—Gov. ROBINSON consenting,—the regiment hereafter to be known as the Second Kansas, with Col. GRAHAM for its commander' *vice* Col. MITCHELL, who was both mustered out and has resigned.

The famous old warrior O-PATH-LY-O-HO-LO, otherwise known by the less romantic name of "Gouge," is staying in town, with a staff of smaller Creek and Seminole Chiefs around him. The old man, who was one of ANDREW JACKSON's friends and allies in early days, is now over ninety years of age, and extremely fat. But his spirit holds up undauntedly under the joint burdens of time and misfortune,—his visit here being for the purpose of obtaining blankets and equipments for his warriors and subsistence for their families while the "braves" march down to renew the war with the rebels of Arkansas and Texas, assisted by the rebel Indians. The old Chief's account of his negotiations with ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, is very shrewd and full of humor; and as he relates the inducements held out to his tribe to renounce their allegiance to the Union, his whole vast bulk literally shakes and rolls itself about in the struggle of suppressing internal laughter. Most of the young Indians who accompany him wear the war-paint and carry their tomahawks continually, having sworn never to know peace or lay down arms until the defeat of Codey's Bluff, and the cold-blooded massacre of their squaws and papooses, which followed that rebel victory, have been bitterly and bloodily avenged.

The snow is half a foot thick on the ground; but despite of weather and the neglect or criminal delay of the authorities east of us to hurry forward men, supplies and transportation, the Seventh Kansas Regiment of Cavalry has already started for Humboldt, to protect and assist the Indian fugitives, numbering nearly ten thousand, collected at that place; and other regiments are to follow the very moment that transportation sufficient to carry their food can be collected. Several large trains of provisions, clothing and medicines are also on their way to relieve the sufferers, who are fearfully destitute of almost every necessary, having been driven from their homes under penalty of death, with the additional tortures of scalping, half-roasting, disemboweling, and other secesh amusements. It is altogether likely that Gen. HUNTER will take the field in person at the head of all his available forces, be they many or few, within the next fortnight or three weeks. He is now working incessantly in the elaboration of all the necessary details, and is denied to all visitors save those who can prove military business of the utmost urgency and importance. With less than five thousand organized troops in his entire Department, and these scattered over hundreds of leagues of land, the task before him is not merely to lead an army successfully; he must first create it, and organize out of the scantiest materials an abundant basis of supplies.

It is said, and I believe truly, that Gen. HUNTER's first act on arriving in this Department was to petition the Secretary of War or General-in-Chief for leave to enroll and muster into the service of the United States a Brigade or Division of loyal Indians, who should mainly act as a force for the protection of the country occupied by the Indian Nations against the schemes and enterprises of the "Secesh." To secure this object, he is reported to have written at great length to the War Department, representing the utter inadequacy and miserably disorganized condition of the Kansas Regiments, and pleading strenuously for the employment on our side of the fighting Indian material, the disloyal portion of which has been put to such good use by our enemies. He even sent on several Indian chiefs to see the President and Secretary of War and represent their case. But all his efforts were vain, and the "circumlocution office" answered that the proposition was "irregular," as if that were any valid objection, or as if the whole rebellion were not "irregular" in the extreme! This error made at Washington has now to be retrieved at whatever cost; and instead of having twenty or thirty thousand active and courageous allies, fighting in their own country, and subsisting themselves on their own crops, we shall be compelled to ration and otherwise provide for every loyal Indian who is under arms for the Stars and Stripes.

AN ORDER AGAINST DEPREDATIONS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Jan. 31.

General Order No. 12, issued from the Department of Kansas, prohibits the troops of this Department from entering the Department of Missouri without special orders. All armed parties, whether belonging to the service of the Government, or not, who shall hereafter cross the Kansas border, and enter the Department of Missouri, without due authority, shall be adjudged to have entered for purposes of depredations, and shall be held subject to the penalties of military law. All armed bands of men in the State of Kansas, not in the service of the United States, nor acting under special authority, obtained from the Governor of the State or of the General commanding, are hereby warned to disband and return to their homes. Military Commissions for the trial of all such prisoners, and all who are now detained on charges of being concerned in depredations or jayhawking, will be established.

The Ninth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. SOLOMON, is quartered in this city. The Second Ohio Cavalry, Col. DOUBLEDAY, is quartered at Platte City at present.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 31.

A special to the *Journal* from Cairo, says that Capt. CONSTABLE, the Commander of the mortar-boats, returned from Pittsburgh this morning. Twelve of the Burch mortars, with mortar-beds and ammunition have been shipped. Twelve of the mortar-boats will be immediately put in readiness for active service.

Dr. SCALERS, who was arrested at Berfrauds, was tried at Charleston on Wednesday for horse-stealing and murder. The Commissioners found him guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to close confinement in the military prison during the war.

The steamer *Emma Duncan* arrived to-day with a large cargo of shot and shell.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The remains of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER and PEYTON reached Munfordsville to-day, in charge of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's Brigade Surgeon, temporarily released on parole of honor.

Wednesday evening a locomotive and tender going north for water collided with a freight train, killing JOSEPH WHITELY, fireman, and injuring several others.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Rebels Getting Reduced to Their Last Shift.

A Call Upon the Women for Their Old Woolen Skirts and Dresses.

Exaggerated Reports About the Burnside Expedition.

More About the Defeat in Kentucky.

Enlistments in the Rebel Army Expiring.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 30.
Via BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 31.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island this morning.

The following is from to-day's and yesterday's Southern papers:

The Norfolk *Day Book* calls upon the ladies to contribute their old woolen skirts and dresses to the Government, the price of flannel used for fixed ammunition being so high as to subject the Government to serious tax.

The New-Orleans *Delta* says that a steamer ran the Federal blockade on the night of the 13th inst. with 1,000 bales of cotton.

The vacancy in the Confederate Congress, occasioned by the death of JOHN TYLER, will be filled by an election on the 10th of February.

Some pilots who had refused to give their services to the Burnside Expedition, report the National forces are 30,000 strong and that the fleet numbered 175 vessels.

We have received the Richmond *Enquirer* and Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday last, (Jan. 27,) and the Memphis *Appeal* of Jan. 19, from which we make the following extracts:

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

NORTH CAROLINA PREPARING.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 27.

Through the kindness of Lieut. WOODBURY WHEELER, now in the city upon a special mission, we are in possession of a few facts which may not prove uninteresting to our readers. He reports that on yesterday week, Col. GEORGE B. SINGLETERY went down the coast in the steamer *Albemarle* upon a reconnoissance, and returned last Saturday, having on Wednesday overhauled a pilot who had just escaped from the enemy. From this source he learned that on Tuesday 175 Yankee vessels were certainly essaying a passage over the bar, and heading directly into Pamlico Sound. In addition to this information, the pilot avers that he saw three of the Yankee gunboats wrecked and stranded at Hatteras.

Per contra, however, Commodore LYNCH, of Norfolk, having just returned from a reconnoissance of the enemy, declares that there was no appearance of these ships at Hatteras. He saw, it is true, a number of craft huddled up and close in shore, but gives it as a correct opinion that they were merely transports, or coasting craft, taking shelter from the raging storms that have lately blown over that part of the coast with so much violence.

The rumor so current on the streets yesterday, and so eagerly devoured, to the effect that one-half of the Yankee fleet had gone to Davy Jones' locker, appears to have had its origin in the joking humor of a Government official who succeeded, by his pranks, in "playing off" upon more than one wise head.

Newbern, N. C., is in a ferment of excitement in expectation of an attack in that quarter. The town is under martial law, and every preparation made for early intelligence of the enemy's movements and for his repulse when he does come.

The *Progress*, of Thursday last, says:

"Several reports have reached us recently, to the effect that large quantities of gunboats were in the Sound, and that a simultaneous attack would be made at four or five important points, this being one of the places, at the same time, the legitimate result of which has been a panic here. We, however, are not exactly prepared to call it a panic, for it resembles more, a cool and deliberate determination on the part of our male citizens to place their wives and children in a safer position out of town, preparatory to giving the vandals a fight as desperate as they may choose to make it. No man has been idle here for a few days and every man seems determined to dispute the advance of the enemy inch by inch, to the very last extremity, should he venture to set foot upon land. There is a fixedness and determination on the countenance of every one, that seems to say: 'If he comes we will kill as many of him as he can of us.'"

In every part of the Old North State, her sons are rousing themselves. We have heard that in Wayne County, when it was proposed to draft the militia, every man instantly volunteered for the war. This unexpected response, was so universal that contentions resulted upon the question of remaining at home, and those upon whom this lot fell, were loud in their expressions of disappointment.

Elsewhere the *Dispatch* says:

"We have rumors of an important nature as to the fate of the Burnside Expedition, which recently sailed southward for the declared purpose of 'crushing out the rebellion.' It is stated that dispatches have been received in high official quarters, communicating the intelligence that a great portion of the fleet was destroyed in the recent storm. That it was a storm of unusual severity, we have reason to know, and as many of the vessels were no better than 'old hulks,' it would not surprise us to have a confirmation of the rumor."

THE DEFEAT IN KENTUCKY.

From the Knoxville Whig, Jan. 25.

Large reinforcements of cavalry have been sent from this city to Gen. CRITTENDEN, and a battery of artillery is ready to move. The most of the reports of the battle first received seem to have been much exaggerated.

Two guns of MONSARRATT's battery being on this side of the river, were saved.

Gen. CRITTENDEN made but a short stand at Monticello, and then fell back to Camp McGinnis, and may fall still further back, in order to collect those of his force who are scattered. Accounts brought in by the new arrivals are very conflicting.

Capt. SHLALA, of the Engineers, gives the following statement of the battle:

On last Saturday night, Gen. CRITTENDEN and forces marched out to meet the enemy at Fishing Creek, 11 miles distant. They met the enemy lying in ambush, just at the dawning of day, when Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, who was in front, gave the order for an attack. Col. STAUNTON cried out, "For God sake don't fire—they are our friends." The Shoepfites hallooing for JEFF. DAVIS. Simultaneously the enemy fired, shooting Gen. ZOLLICOFFER in the heart and killing him instantly. He spoke but twice—his last words were "Go on, go on, my brave boys! I am killed!" On parting with his trusty servant at midnight, he shook hands, and remarked that they would probably meet no more.

Col. BATTLE's and CUMMING's, and the Fifteenth Mississippi regiments fought bravely, saving our forces from annihilation. Gen. CRITTENDEN and CARROLL were in the engagement the whole time, evincing great courage and determination. The enemy were repulsed several times.

A WRECKED BRITISH VESSEL BURNED.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. SEWARD will soon have an opportunity to write a few columns of explanatory matter about the propriety of destroying or burning by a Federal vessel an English ship unluckily stranded on the Southern coast.

Intelligence has been received in official quarters, announcing that a British vessel, called the *York*, was recently stranded north of Swansboro', in Onslow County. Some of the Federal vessels, which noticed the disaster, availed themselves of the opportunity to afford practice to their gunners, by throwing combustible materials on the disabled ship, and finally succeeded in setting fire to her. The crew fortunately escaped to the shore.

We did not learn from what port the ship *York* sailed, its point of destination, nor the character or quantity of its cargo.

The following is the dispatch on which the *Enquirer* bases the above comments:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 26—9 P. M.—A British vessel named the *York*, went ashore a few days since, north of Swansboro', in Onslow County, and was burnt by some of the Federal vessels.

Another vessel is reported to be ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, but there is no definite information in relation to it.

There is no news here in reference to the Burnside fleet.

ENLISTMENTS EXPIRING.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Legislature should not be converted into a school of declamation; and prosy harangue, at the present session at least, should be coughed down without mercy. The military bills ought to have been perfected and enacted into laws long before this. *The Legislature has been two months in session, and no step has yet been taken toward enlisting an army in the Spring for the service of the war.*

The army ought now to be enlisted, and in process of organization for service by the first months of Spring. It ought to smell the first gunpowder that is burned, and become veterans in some degree before the twelve months' men are disbanded. It is well known that all troops have to pass through a period of disease on first going into camp, and our new levies should be enlisted in time to get through with this process before active service in the field is required of them.

But why dwell upon these considerations, so obvious to all, and so painfully impressed upon the universal conviction? There should be no further delay in the passage of laws looking to the recruiting of our armies. Debate should be cut down to five minutes, and the bills should be taken up in a business-like way, matured and enacted with the least delay. The counsels of all should be freely invited; every idea should be presented that occurs to members; but it is a very poor and diluted idea that cannot be stated in five minutes. Set speeches should be eschewed and cut short, for they restrain debate and gag free discussion more than any possible rules limiting the length of speeches could do. It is absurd to hear a man whose habit of speaking enables him to spread a single common-place idea over a two-hours' speech, denouncing a five or ten minutes rule as abridging the liberty of speech and the freedom of discussion. Sensible men could have presented two dozen ideas much more worthy of consideration to the Legislature in a five minutes' conversation each, while the declaimer is iterating his one thought in a hundred different forms through a two hours' harangue.

We trust that the present week will not close without seeing a system of enlistments matured which will ensure the presence of an efficient army in the field by the opening of Spring.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following changes have taken place in the Fortieth New-York Volunteers, (Mozart Regiment,) stationed at Camp Sackett, Virginia: Lieut.-Col. EGAN has been transferred to the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. First Lieut. G. O. BARLOW, of Company H, has resigned, and private FLETCHER, Company G, has been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. Col. WARD, of the Thirty-eighth, (Scott Life Guard,) is acting as Brigadier-General in Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Division. The divisions commanded by Gens. FRANKLIN, SUMNER and HEINTZELMAN, each in its turn sends out a regiment for three days' picket duty between Mount Vernon and Fairfax Road. Letters from the camps say that no men are to be seen among the country people, who are represented as being extremely poor.

A private of the Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, who was left behind sick in hospital on Bedloe's Island, died on Thursday, and was buried yesterday on Governor's Island.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, on Governor's Island, took advantage of the fine weather yesterday to have a dress parade. The men looked very well, and if circumstances permitted, would soon attain a respectable proficiency in regimental drill.

No preparations have yet been made for the reception of the One Hundreth New-York Volunteers, who are said to be under orders for Fort Columbus.

The mortar schooners *Arletta* and *Sarah Bruen* were put into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the schooners *Sophrona* and *Sydney C. Jones* took their departure, after receiving their powder. The *Henry Janes*, *Dan Smith*, and *Arletta* hauled into the stream for their powder. The *Carlton* is already there.

The steamer *Westfield* arrived at the yard yesterday, and was turned over to the naval authorities, to be armed and put into commission. The *Westfield* was formerly a Staten Island ferry-boat, and after being purchased by the Government was sent to Mr. WESTERVELT's yard, where she has undergone the alterations necessary to convert her into a gunboat.

The schooner *Hannah Glover* has been chartered to convey stores to Ship Island, and is now at the yard receiving machinery, castings, &c.

A detachment of fourteen marines was sent on board the sloop-of-war *Richmond* yesterday, to complete her guard.

Seven recruits enlisted in Buffalo for the general service arrrived here yesterday, and were transferred to Governor's Island. The recruits are quartered in Fort Columbus, and during the present inclement weather are drilled either in quarters or on the side walks in the court of the garrison. The parade ground is covered with ice, and affords tolerable skating and sliding, but cannot be used for military purposes.

Extensive Fire in Pearl-street.

LOSS ABOUT $12,000.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the five-story brick building, No. 191 Pearl-street. A part of the upper portion of the building was occupied by JOHN M. MOORE & Co., manufacturers of green glassware. Their stock was entirely destroyed. The first floor, basement and cellar were occupied by the Carbon Oil Company, the proprietors of which state that they have suffered very little damage. The Company were insured for $5,000 in the Atlantic and United States Insurance Companies. JOHN M. MOORE & Co.'s loss will amount to about $1,000, upon which there is no insurance. R. J. NEIDLINER, who occupied the third and fourth floors' lost about $2,000 worth of property. He is insured in the Home and Firemen's Insurance Companies. The fifth floor was occupied by PATRICK WALSH as a sample-room. His loss is $400, upon which there is no insurance. The building is owned by J. M. WARD. It was damaged to the extent of $6,000, and is fully insured. No. 189 Pearl-street was damaged to the amount of $500. It is owned by E. PATRICK MURRAY. Fully insured. The basement of the latter building was occupied by E. F. HOLBROOK, dealer in window glass. His stock was considerably damaged by water. No. 193 Pearl-street, owned by the Wolf estate, was damaged about $200. Fully insured. It was occupied by WELTS & VETTER, dealers in cheese and cigars. Their damage of stock was about $1,500, upon which they have an insurance in the Manhattan, Merchants' and Royal Insurance Companies for $8,000. HOPKINS & BROS. also occupied a portion of this building. Their damage by fire and water will amount to about $600; fully insured. The total loss by this fire is estimated at $12,000. The flames were first discovered on the second floor of No. 191, by a patrolman of the First Precinct Police. The origin of the fire is not certainly known, though it is believed to have been caused by coals in an ash barrel.

Street Commissioner's Office.

OPENING OF BIDS AND AWARD OF CONTRACTS.

The following awards were made yesterday by the Street Commissioner, for the work therein enumerated. Some of the proposals were advertised to be opened Dec. 24, 1861, but have been postponed from time to time until yesterday, on account of the absence of the Comptroller:

Regulating, grading, &c., in Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Seventy-first streets. Bids withdrawn.

Repairing Pier No. 52, North River. Awarded to E. P. CARTER. Amount, $12,679 78.

Furnishing 1,500 Cast Iron Lamp-posts. Awarded to E. H. BROWN. Amount, 1 7-16 cents per pound.

Furnishing 1,500 Gas Lamp Irons. Awarded to STEPHEN ROBERTS. Amount, 68 cents each.

Repairs, &c., to Fourth District Court. Awarded to CHARLES VANDERVOORT. Amount, $906.

Replanking Passageway at West Washington Market. Awarded to THOMAS WEST. Amount, $1,045.

Alterations, &c., to house of Hose No. 32. Awarded to JOHN McCOOL. Amount, $1,950.

Building Prison rear of Sixth Precinct Station-house. Awarded to JOHN McCOOL. Amount, $2,620.

Bids advertised for Dec. 24, 1861, but not opened until Jan. 31, 1862:

Building new house for Engine Company No. 30; awarded to ALEX. H. COULTER for $4,387.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 40; awarded to EDWARD LINNEN for $1,257.

Fencing vacant lots in Fifty-fourth and other streets; awarded to J. F. BRODERICK, at seventeen cents per running foot for fence.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

General Movement of the Great Powers in Condemnation of the Stone Blockade.

Repeated Protests of the British Government.

Hostilities Threatened if the Act be Repeated.

Further Diplomatic Correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Seward.

The Tuscarora and Nashville.

STATE OF CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. STONE which sailed from Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 18th, and from Queenstown on the 19th of January, arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburg, stopping at Southampton, Jan. 15, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Edinburgh* reached Liverpool about 4 P. M. on the 16th of January.

The rumored loss of the *Parana* was causing great uneasiness in England; but, from the vague nature of the rumor, strong hopes were entertained that it would prove unfounded.

The *Adelaide* steamer, which had put back to Plymouth, experienced very severe weather in the Atlantic, and at one time was in great danger. She would have to discharge her military stores and disembark her troops, in order to repair damages.

In regard to the report that the celebrated frigate *Warrior* was to join the North American fleet, it is explained that the *Warrior* was about to embark supernumeraries for the Mediterranean and West India stations, and convey them to Lisbon. On arriving there she will transfer those for the North American and West India squadron to the *Edgar*, which would sail immediately afterward to join the squadron of Admiral MILNE—while the *Warrior* would await further instructions at Lisbon.

The ships of war which had assembled at Gibraltar were expected to be ordered back to Malta.

Mr. RUSSELL's correspondence to the London *Times* comes down to Jan. 3. He draws discouraging conclusions for the North, and rather ridicules the idea of MASON and SLIDELL having been surrendered with "indifference" by the people.

The sudden departure of the United States frigate *Tuscarora* from Southampton on the 15th, led to all sorts of conjectures; but they were set at rest by the return of the vessel to her moorings after an absence of about 24 hours. During the night of her absence she anchored off Lepe, just outside Calshot Castle, and afterward steamed through the Needles.

Notwithstanding the reported transfer of the steamer *Nashville* to English owners, she continued to fly the Confederate flag and pennant, and no sale of her had been recorded at the Admiralty. It was nevertheless believed that she had become English property.

The London *Times* says: "Although the State of Virginia, in the midst of her struggles as a member of the Southern Confederacy, has effected the payment of her dividends due in London on the 1st inst., the State of Tennessee, which is still claimed as true to the Federal cause, has not been equally successful. Her dividends fell due here on the 6th inst., and the answer returned by Messrs. PRESCOTT was, 'No advice to pay.'"

The *Morning Post* says:

"Several of our cotemporaries have stated that the expense of our preparations for a possible war with America have cost four or five millions sterling. We believe it will be found that the amount is not likely to exceed two millions."

The Commissioners of Customs had been instructed to permit the free exportation of the articles that were prohibited from being exported in the proclamations of 30th November and 4th December.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the Emperor had decided that henceforth no *avertissement* shall be given to any of the important journals without previous examination and discussion before the Council of Ministers.

The Emperor had been slightly wounded in the neck by some stray shots from a gun while out shooting.

The Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes on the 17th closed at 69.50.

A private letter from China, detailing the barbarities perpetrated by the rebels, and relating how they were driven off from Yentae (Chefoo) by the French and English, says: "Previously, two American missionaries—Mr. PARKER and Mr. HOLMES—hearing that the rebels were likely to visit Yentae, buckled on their revolvers, mounted their horses, and rode out thirty-five miles to meet them. They passed the outposts, and got to the chief. They asked him his intention, questioned him as to his religious belief, explained a little Christianity, and were then cut to pieces by his people."

A Calcutta telegram of Dec. 26 reports shirtings tending downward and small twist advancing. Indigo unchanged. Linseed quiet. Exchange, 2s. 1⅝d.@¾d. Freights to London, 65s.@75s.

At Bombay, on Dec. 27, the Cotton market was paralyzed by news of the *Trent* affair. Cotton goods were dull and declining.

The French mails had reached Lisbon with dates from Rio to Dec. 25. Coffee sold at 61400@61600 for good firsts. Exports since the departure of the English mail, 30,450 bags. Exchange, 25¾@¾.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

Peace Rejoicings—British Feeling Toward America—The Trent Affair Not Settled—British Neutrality at Southampton—The Feeling in Ireland—The Only Argument.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

England rejoices that the war cloud has been swept away by the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL—after a fashion. The peace party is jubilant; but this party is not large in England, more than elsewhere. The great body of the English people are far from having a distaste for war, though they may not so much fancy an increase of an already burdensome taxation.

Let me be as frank as I have ever been, and tell you the truth in this matter. The great body of the

English, and still more the Irish people, are disappointed and disgusted. They expected a war. It is not too much to say that they wished for one. They considered the American Government fully committed in the capture of the rebel Commissioners. Had not Capt. Wilkes been *fêted* in Boston and New-York? Had he not been glorified by governors and judges? Had not his conduct been formally approved by Congress and the Secretary of the Navy, and therefore by the President of the Republic? Could it have been expected, then, that the act could be disavowed, an apology tendered, and the four prisoners taken from the fortress in which they had been for seven weeks confined, and handed over to the protection of the Government from whose mail steamer they had been forcibly taken? They did not expect anything of the kind. They expected war, and prepared for it at a cost of two or three millions. Even the Guards were sent off in hot haste to Canada. And England, this day, is ready to seize upon any pretext which will allow her to take a belligerent position. When Lord Palmerston went to the meeting of the Privy Council, which met to consider the *Trent* affair, his first remark, on laying down his hat, was: "I don't know whether the English people are going to stand this American business or not; but I'm d—d if *I* do!"

And now let me tell you that the surrender of the Commissioners does not end the matter. The grounds on which they are surrendered will not be accepted by the British Government. The dispatch of Mr. Seward is scarcely less offensive than the act of Capt. Wilkes. England will never tolerate the doctrine that goods or passengers can be taken out of her ships sailing from one neutral port to another. Captain Craven, of the *Tuscarora*, now lying at Southampton, blockading the *Nashville*, might, according to this doctrine, stop and examine every packet sailing between England and France; and if Mr. Dudley Mann or Mr. Yancey were found on one of them, going from Dover to Calais, the steamer, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, could be sent to New-York as a lawful prize. Nay, Mr. Slidell, as soon as he arrives in England, will leave for France, and may be retaken, and sent back across the Atlantic a prisoner. The matter is in the hands of the law-officers of the Crown, but you will hear from it in a few days. There is an American party in England; it is even a pretty large one in point of numbers; but it is still a powerless minority, and the whole aristocracy, and the great body of the influential classes are, hostile to the United States Government, and would be glad to hear of its defeat. England dreads, if she does not hate, America. She looks forward to the time when America will have a population of fifty millions.

The war has come close home to us here. The Confederate steamer *Nashville* is in dock at Southampton, undergoing repairs. Capt. Pegram dined yesterday with his friends in London, when they celebrated the release of the rebel Commissioners. The *Tuscarora* is also at Southampton, lying in the stream, with her fires banked and springs upon her cable, watching as cat watches for mouse. The British Government has served a notice upon the two captains, that whichever shall leave the port first must have twenty-four hours start. The *Sumter* is at Cadiz, and has been telegraphed to come to the Channel. When she comes the *Nashville* will join her, and the two will wait for the *Tuscarora*, and try the chances of battle. This is the programme.

The British Government is so determined to maintain a rigid and impartial neutrality, that a war steamer has been sent to keep the peace, and see that the steamer left in port stays out her twenty four hours to the minute. But if the two Confederate steamers should happen to take or sink the *Tuscarora*, I need not tell you that all England would celebrate the victory. Of course, under these neutrality regulations, the *Tuscarora* can never take the *Nashville*, unless by a chance meeting at sea. There can be no pursuit after twenty-four hours. That rule gave some chance with sailing vessels, but there is none whatever with steam.

In the beginning of my letter, I alluded to Ireland. The feeling in that country toward America is very different from that of England. As to the quarrel between the North and South, they are divided. Those who have friends at the South sympathize with them. Others, for a similar reason, favor the North. It is difficult to tell which party is strongest. The upper and middle classes have much the same feeling as in England. But the moment it became a question of war between England and America, all differences as to North and South were forgotten, and there sprung up an intense feeling in favor of America. The great body of the Irish people, and many persons of much intelligence, believe that the North and South would unite against their enemy—the Government of Great Britain. No part of the people of these islands are so disappointed in the American Government, in giving up the Commissioners, as the great mass of the Irish people.

Mr. D'Arcy Magee says the Irish in Canada are loyal. I cannot dispute him; but no one need tell me that of the Irish in Ireland. I know better. I saw the procession that followed the corpse of McManus—a transported rebel—through the streets of Dublin, and laid it by the monuments of Grattan and O'Connell in the cemetery of Glasneven. I was present at the great meeting in the Rotunda at Dublin, when the news first came of the capture of Mason and Slidell, and I heard the shouts of thousands at the prospect of war between America, the friend of Ireland, and England, her enemy. There was no mistaking the feeling exhibited on these occasions. There are loyal people in Ireland—I mean loyal to the British Government. The great body of the Protestants of the Established Church are so. They are ultra loyal. So are the Orangemen of the North, after their own fashion, which is more a hatred of Popery than any love for England.

Office-holders and office-seekers are loyal, of course, or pretend to be; but the great mass of the people, four-fifths of the Catholics, and perhaps one-fifth of the Protestants, have only a deep and lasting hatred to England and the English rule. In this the clergy and laity, the learned and ignorant, are in perfect sympathy. The only difference is that the educated classes see that there is no possibility, without foreign intervention, of a successful revolt, and they do everything to hinder any movement in that direction, and thus prevent another disaster like that of '48; while the masses, ignorant of their true position, are liable to be excited and led astray by vain hopes. Ireland has lost, in ten years, not only her natural increase, but two millions besides. There is but one town in the whole country that has not diminished in population. In our age no eye has looked upon a sadder spectacle than the ruin of Ireland. The people who remain are said to be better off than formerly. It may be; but bad are the best. The country is a picture of desolation. If America were in a position to make war with Great Britain, there are a hundred thousand men in Ireland quite ready to give her any reasonable assistance.

And it may be well not to forget this, since there can be no reasonable doubt that America must either fight England within the next twelve months, or submit to a series of terrible humiliations. One question will be raised after another. The first issue will be on the doctrines of Mr. Seward's recent dispatch. Then will come a protest against the permanent closing and destruction of the Southern harbors, as against the laws of nations and of nature. The question of the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be one of the first brought before Parliament. Gen. McClellan has little time to lose. The only logic to which Europe will listen is the unanswerable argument of *un fait accompli*. The South must be subjugated, or it will be recognized. If you do not end the war, France and England will. France is to-day more the friend of the South, and more interested in her success, than is England, even. Sympathy with the North, strangely enough, is rarer in France and Spain than here.

Furthermore, if you make the war one for abolition, you will have a large party in both England and France. But it is not a powerful party. The powerful of both countries have not too much sympathy with freedom. They do not show it here—why should they in America? I forbear to give advice, or even opinions. My facts I am sure of, and they are at your service. MONADNOEK.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Seward's Dispatch on the Trent Affair—Elevated Position of the American Government—The Ability of Mr. Seward Acknowledged—The Stone Blockade of Charleston, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

Two or three evenings ago I took up a French paper which had not one word about America—the first time such a thing had occurred in months; not once were the names of Mason and Slidell mentioned; not one word did it contain on the dry and incomprehensible question of neutral rights. What a relief! Were we really to have a respite?

But the intermittance was short. The public knew something of the manner in which Mr. Seward had treated the affair, but they were only waiting to hear more; and now the discussion has recommenced with as much vigor and more intelligence than before. It is now seen that the ocean of words which had been spent on the discussion before the American Government was heard from, was all pure loss, and that the decision of that Government had placed the discussion upon new ground.

In the first place, I should say that the reputation of Mr. Seward, which had quite passed under a cloud, has emerged with more brilliancy than it ever before possessed. The opinion that he was a badgering, quarrelsome, prevaricating statesman, had grown quite universal in Europe, and was doing the Government much harm. His praises now are in every one's mouth; he is the political lion of the occasion; he is the one individual most talked of, and henceforth his name will take rank in the list of those which exert an influence in the world's destiny. Mr. Lincoln, too, has acquired, in European estimation, a position he did not before occupy, and will, undoubtedly, hereafter enjoy the confidence of other Governments as a statesmanlike and cautious executive officer.

The fact that Mr. Lincoln and his Foreign Secretary decided the case of Mason and Slidell, without even referring the subject to the Congress then in session, has struck the European public with astonishment, and we hope hereafter to hear less of America being ruled by the mob. It had been inferred that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were retained in bondage because the Government were afraid of the mob, and that to escape the responsibility, the solution of the question would be thrown upon Congress. The Government had thus acquired a reputation for weakness and inefficiency which was doing it immense harm, and which shed its influence as far as to prejudice the question at issue between the Union and the South.

We have every reason to believe that a better state of things will exist in the future. On every hand it is agreed that Mr. Seward has shown great ability in the treatment of the *Trent* affair, and that he has fairly turned the tables against England. The subject is a matter of rejoicing from one end of Europe to the other—everywhere but in England. And from one end of Europe to the other—everywhere but in England—there is a loud demand for a convention, and for a final settlement of the points of international law in dispute.

The French people, who were rejoicing that the action of the American Government was in part, perhaps mainly, attributable to the advice of the French Government, as contained in the note of M. Thouvenel, of the 3d December, are doomed, I am afraid, to a sad disappointment, when they shall have read Mr. Seward's reply to M. Thouvenel's note. It was only published this morning, and we have therefore not had time to have the subject discussed.

The sinking of the stone-boats in Charleston harbor has hardly provoked less indignation at Paris than at London. The coolly mathematical description of the operation which appeared in your paper, is quoted at length as a piece of writing which ought to be consigned to the book of horrors. The *Moniteur*, in its official bulletin, calls it an act of inhuman and barbarous revenge, and places in opposition the act of the States of South Carolina and Virginia, paying at that moment in London the interest on their State debts—as if it were a special virtue to pay one's debts, or as if they had not a special object in their punctuality. The *Pays* publishes a four column leader, headed "Charleston," in which the stone blockade is condemned in the face of the civilized world as an act of vandalism and barbarity only worthy of the dark ages. It calls upon the Governments of Europe to protest against a war thus prosecuted, and argues that the act in itself proves more clearly than anything else could the powerlessness of the North in maintaining an efficient blockade. Two or three journals have had the courage to ask, which is the most inhuman, the most barbarous, the sinking of stone boats, or the support of a war commenced and maintained for the protection of the hated institution of Slavery?

The opinion is general here now, in those circles which have watched most closely the current of events, that the Government people here, that is to say the Cabinet and Legislative bodies, are much less sympathetic with the cause of the Union than are the Imperial family, or than they were themselves before the affair of the *Trent*. Somehow or other the opinion is growing that there would be an advantage in the separation of the Union, as well on the ground of incompatibility between the two sections, as that it would be of ulterior advantage to the European States; and I repeat here what I have stated on former occasions, that great care ought still to be bestowed on our foreign relations. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Intervention and the Stone Blockade.

REMONSTRANCES OF EARL RUSSELL.

From the London Times.

It is understood that in December last Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons to intimate to the Federal Government the disapprobation which would be excited in England and on the Continent if the intention of blocking up the Southern ports with stone was carried into effect; and that such a proceeding would be looked upon as vindictive, and lead to the opinion that the reëstablishment of the Union was considered hopeless. It is also understood that subsequently to Charleston being blocked up, Earl Russell requested Lord Lyons to express a hope that other ports would not be similarly impeded.

It is stated that the Liverpool Shipowners Association having memorialized Earl Russell against the blockade of Charleston harbor by the stone fleet, Earl Russell in response stated that he sent dispatches to Lord Lyons in December, expressing the dissatisfaction of the British Government at such a proceeding, and giving it as his opinion that the consummation of the act would lead to the belief in Europe that the reconstruction of the Union was considered impracticable. He also stated that after the design was carried out he sent another dispatch to Washington, deploring the course which had been pursued, and expressing strong hopes that the proceeding would not be repeated at any other port.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says "it is no secret that the South has its active and intelligent agents in London as well as its 'officially' recognized Envoys, and that they are straining every nerve to force the Government into some action or policy that will tend to alienate England further from the North, and bring her into closer relations with the South." He also says, in regard to the stone blockade of Charleston: "It would not at all surprise me to hear that all the Great Powers had united in a representation on this subject to the Federal Government, and that, too, going beyond protest, and amounting to prohibition. I believe the French Government is in communication with ours on this subject, from which very grave consequences may yet arise."

POSITION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday Evening, Jan. 17, 1862.

I am informed on reliable authority that the statement of one of your cotemporaries, to the effect that the Emperor is endeavoring to induce the British Government to join him in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, *is wholly devoid of foundation*. That there is a party here, and strongly represented at Court, which is decidedly in favor of such a step is beyond doubt, but no action whatever has been taken on the subject. At the same time it cannot be denied that the destruction of Charleston harbor, and the threat of promoting insurrection of the slaves against their masters, *have quite destroyed any sympathy that might have been felt for the North*, with the exception, be it understood, of that stanch defender of mobocracy, the *Opinion Nationale*.

The *Opinion Nationale* takes the *Moniteur* very severely to task for pointing out the vindictive character of the destruction of Charleston harbor. It is not half so bad as a bombardment, and yet (it says) the very men who are ready to grant a bill of indemnity to those who perpetrate wholesale slaughter, are the loudest in their hypocritical indignation against a measure which has been unattended with bloodshed? The same rabid paper takes the opportunity to publish another absurd calumny against England—"The British Government," it gravely informs its readers, is "determined to make the destruction of the Southern ports a pretext for war."

One of your cotemporaries states that M. Thouvenel has determined not to receive Messrs. Mason and Slidell, or any other Southern Commissioners. If it be meant that he does not intend to see them in their official capacity as ambassadors, the statement is correct, as the Southern States have not been recognized; but the Minister has not decided that he will not receive any Southern envoy, and if Mr. Slidell applies for an audience, no doubt he will obtain it with the same facility as other Southern agents have done before him.

Correspondence of the Independence Belge.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Emperor is prepared to take the initiative in the measures to prevent a repetition of the stone blockades. England will sustain the Emperor, but will take no active part in the negotiation.

JOINT INTERVENTION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND FOR THE PACIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The *Observer* (Ministerial) quotes the articles of the treaty for the pacification of Greece, signed July, 1824, by England, France and Russia, and traces the successive steps taken by the three Powers, with a view of reëstablishing peace between Greece and Turkey, first offering the mediation of the three Powers, and the refusal of Turkey led to the battle of Navarino. The *Observer* suggests the expediency of a similar intervention by France and England between the Federals and Confederates of North America. Such act would be approved by the whole world No Navarino would be necessary. The intervention would be gladly accepted by the Confederates, and would give satisfaction to every man of the Northern States who has anything to lose. Our Government and that of France will be called upon, therefore, to repeat what was done in the case of Greece. No one can doubt our power, or the beneficial effect of such an intervention.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Post.

But, apart from the ultimate results of this barbarous policy of the American Government, the immediate effect is likely to be found in the disposition of every flag to challenge the blockade. "Blockades," as we have said, can exist only under the effective supervision of belligerent cruisers, as well as by their mere presence. Now, the object of the destruction of Charleston, is confessedly to atone for the inefficiency of the blockade, and perhaps for the total departure of the cruisers. *It is certain that there can be no legal "blockade" by sunken ships and stones.* International law has placed the most vigorous restrictions in the way of interference with the interests of commerce. Blockades in this nature permanent do not exist in law, although a harbor may be blocked up and destroyed in fact. Meanwhile, we perceive that a bill has been brought into the Washington Congress, authorizing the President to abolish harbors by municipal law, and so take them out of the reach of the law of nations and the accepted maritime usage of the world. We never yet knew that municipal law was stronger than international law. What may be the fate of this measure we cannot foretell, but it bears a striking resemblance to the barbarous policy of the Executive Government, which is filling Europe with an indignation that the *Moniteur* by no means exaggerates, and which, if it be carried into general practice along the coast of the Confederacy, will repudiate the leading principles of civilization.

From the Manchester Guardian.

It will be well, however, if we can acquit the United States of any worse charge than that of desiring to supplement by inadmissible means the insufficiency of the naval force at their disposal during the war. They must have known that the consequences of their unprecedented act went much further. That which has done most to stir the profound disgust of England, is the vindictive exultation of the American Press, in the prospect of the permanent ruin which they believe to have been prepared for the Southern cities in the name of an operation of war. In the contemplation of consequences so deplorable, so clearly foreseen, and so deliberately gloried in, it is useless to discuss the limits which religion and civilization place upon the rights of destruction. All men acknowledge such limits. All nations are taught by their common sense, if not by their hearts, to respect things which are beneficial to the whole human race. We should doubt, however, whether any conventional arrangement, or any precept of authority, could be quoted against such a deed as that of which the New-York writers boast, for the simple reason that its entrance into the wicked mind of man is hardly likely to have been conceived. Language is too weak to describe the infamy of deliberately destroying for all time the sources and conditions of prosperity with which a country is endowed by nature, in order to punish the political sins of those who live therein. No Attila or Nadir Shah ever made war in this way on unborn generations. If the American Government are wrongfully accused of this crime, it is the fault of the savage journalists of their country. There are other people, however, whom it concerns to ascertain the truth, both as to the fact and intention. This closing of the great outlets of a continent not only against the commerce of the world, but against imperiled and disabled ships seeking for refuge, is an offence against humanity at large. *It is the right of any nation to take the matter up for its own sake and for that of others.* The joint interposition of many nations in such a case is called for far more strongly than by any disregard of the rights of foreign peoples of which the Mexicans are accused. We are not prepared to say that what has unfortunately been done renders it expedient, however just, to require the American Government, under pain of war, either to remove their nefarious handiwork, or, at least, to abstain from interference while it is being removed by the people for whose injury and molestation in the first place it is designed. But we are strongly of opinion that the British Government might with propriety make it known at Washington that we shall not, if we can help it, allow what has been done at Charleston to be repeated at Savannah, Mobile, or any other part of the Confederate States. It is not agreeable to deal with the Americans on the same footing as we deal with the Chinese. *We have but one rule of conduct, however, for people who appear ignorant of their simplest obligations toward the external world, whether the perversions of feeling and intellect which they exhibit cast discredit only on a stunted and effete civilization, or on one closely allied to our own.*

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE OF THE EUGENIA SMITH.

From the London Gazette.

FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Dated WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.
(Received Jan. 15, 1862.)

MY LORD: The Secretary of State of the United States has informed me that, having learned that Messrs. J. W. Zacherie and T. J. Rogers, American citizens, were taken from a vessel called the *Eugenia Smith*, under the British flag, and under circumstances similar to those involved in the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and that they are now confined in Fort Lafayette, he has caused orders to be given for their discharge, and permission for them to return to Norfolk, in Virginia, by way of Fortress Monroe.

I have, &c., (Signed) LYONS.

EXTRACT OF A DISPATCH FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Dated WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.
(Received Jan. 15, 1862.)

I have the honor to inclose, herewith, to your lordship, a copy of a note from Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, which has been communicated to me to-day by Mr. Seward, referring to the fact of a British schooner, the *James Campbell*, captured for breach of blockade, having been brought into New-York with the British flag flying under that of the United States. Mr. Seward condemns this act in the strongest terms. The act was disavowed with equal promptitude by the naval authorities of the United States, under whose notice it was brought.

INCLOSURE IN LORD LYONS' DISPATCH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: This Department has received unofficial information that the schooner *James Campbell*, captured by the blockading squadron, was carried into New-York with the British flag flying under that of the United States. This unseemly act must have been occasioned by a misapprehension of his duty by the officer who ordered or allowed it. I will, consequently, thank you to give such orders as may tend to prevent a repetition of the same. I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

EXTRACT OF A DISPATCH FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Dated WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.

I have the honor to inclose herewith to you a copy of a note from Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, which has been communicated to me to-day by Mr. Seward. It refers to the circumstances of an oath having been exacted as a condition of release by the commander of the United States steamer from three British seamen, captured for breach of blockade, to the effect that they should undertake not to be employed in similar proceedings for the future. Your lordship will see that Mr. Seward strongly condemns this act, and releases the seamen from the obligation taken by them.

INCLOSURE IN EXTRACT FROM LORD LYONS' DISPATCH OF DEC. 31, 1861.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES—*Sir:* This Department has been informally apprised that Commander Woodhall, of the United States steamer *Connecticut*, recently exacted as a condition of the release of members of the crew of the British schooner *Adeline*, captured for a breach of the blockade, that they should enter into an engagement not to be employed in a similar proceeding in future. It occurs to this Department that, as the requirement referred to is not warranted by public law, the commanders of blockading vessels should be instructed not to exact any similar conditions for the release of persons found on board vessels charged with a breach of the blockade. It may be lawful to detain such persons as witnesses, when their testimony may be indispensable to the administration of justice; but when captured in a neutral ship they cannot be considered, and ought not to be treated, as prisoners of war. Angus Smith, John Mooney, and John H. M'Henry, the alleged British subjects above referred to, are consequently to be considered as absolved from the obligation represented to have been required of them by Commander Woodhall. I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE TRENT.

RELUCTANCE OF THE AMERICAN CONCESSION.

From the London Times.

Of the offence committed there is not now much to be said. That the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto* was a wound to the honor and dignity of this country was not only actually felt throughout England, but was promptly declared by all the great Powers of Christendom. It has, moreover, not only been admitted, but actually asserted, by the Americans themselves. It was not a light wrong, nor an accidental wrong. It was not a mere injury from which we suffered damage in money or in territory. It was not even an injustice done to ourselves, and which we might, therefore, have some right to pardon or pass over. It was a wrong done to strangers who had placed themselves under our protection, and for whose safety we were, as a nation, pledged. It was a direct insult to that flag which is the visible symbol of our existence as an independent nation. All this now stands clear and undisputed upon the correspondence before us; and when future generations come to sift these documents and to judge from them whether we have faithfully preserved the good name which had been transmitted to us, there can be no other conclusion than that in this instance we had received an offence which, while it remained uneffaced, must lower our self-respect and tarnish our reputation among other nations. This was known from the first moment. Every one knew it The American Minister knew it, perhaps, better than any one else. What, under these circumstances, was the conduct of the offending nation? We will not recount as national acts the meetings which took place in all the great cities of the Federal States. We will not go back to the action of the municipal bodies in conferring civic honors upon the perpetrator of this unprovoked affront, nor will we refer to the speeches of high judicial officers and Governors of States, teeming with hostility to this country, and triumphing in the shame which had been put upon her. Nor will we stamp with a national character the unanimous declaration of the American Press, that what had been done should be maintained, by tricks of diplomacy if it might be so, but by force and by war if it were necessary. There were other acts, however, which no force of credulity and no simulated blindness could divest of a public and a national character. We may adduce especially the formal approval of the conduct of the Commander of the *San Jacinto* by the Minister of State for the Department of the Navy. Such also was the vote of thanks passed in Congress to the agent of this aggression; and such, above all, was the act of the President and his Cabinet in accepting the captives from the hands of their Captain, and making them their prisoners by committing them to a Federal fortress. All this was the conduct of the nation, which, as we now know, was thoroughly well aware that they were dealing with an act of illegal outrage, committed upon a friendly Power. These acts were notorious in England. Between the 8th of November, when the seizure on board the *Trent* took place, and the 19th of December, nothing had been heard here but the joy and triumph which reigned across the Atlantic. The American Government was up to that date silent, except by its acts. On that day, however, Mr. Adams came to Lord Russell, and made the first approach toward the commencement of those protracted negotiations with which we have been told by the American Press it was the intention to amuse us. The letter Mr. Adams produced was not a direct dispatch to the English Minister, but a letter to his own representative written by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is not a disavowal of the act committed by the naval Captain, nor does it offer the least hope of the surrender of the prisoners. "He affirms," writes Lord Russell, "that no instructions were given to Capt. Wilkes which authorized him to act in the manner he had done. Neither had the United States Government committed itself with regard to any decision upon the character of that act. The Government would wait for any representation the British Government might make before coming to any positive decision." This is all. With the exception of the permission to Mr. Adams to read that letter, if he pleased, to Lords Palmerston and Russell, this was the notice which the American Minister thought proper to take towards a great nation of an outrage which had almost stunned it with surprise. Such a letter was of the kind which the Press had prepared us to expect, and it rendered it quite evident *we had to deal with a Government from which we must expect our right, not from a sense of right, not from a sense of justice, but from a fear of consequences.*

OFFICIAL OPINIONS OF MR. SEWARD'S LETTER.

Correspondence of the London Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1862.

I hear only one opinion expressed of Mr. Seward's dispatch—*that a more flimsy tissue of glaring inconsistencies and untenable legal assumptions was never put together.* The practised skill of the law officer is not required to tear to pieces this rotten web of sophistry. We might rely upon its being completely demolished by Lord Russell, without the aid of Sir Roundell Palmer or Sir William Atherton. The issue of the legal arguments, say our lawyers, will be the very reverse of that anticipated by Mr. Seward. It is likely to upset altogether the claim to exercise the right of search in the case of neutral vessels sailing between neutral ports. All that can in future be allowed the Federal cruiser is the right of visit, for the purpose of ascertaining the nationality and the terminus of the voyage. These proved, contraband of war is as safe from capture as any other article of cargo. Were not this so, the *Tuscarora* and the *Nashville* might alternately board every ship conveying arms or gunpowder between England and Ireland, or England and Gibraltar, and confiscate the cargo as contraband of war.

The pressure which is already, I believe, being put upon our Government, in the interests of the Southern Confederation, though powerless to divert the Cabinet from its upright and consistent policy, *will very likely end in the Federal States being compelled, by joint representations from France and England, to recognize the Confederation as belligerents*, and to admit that state of war by virtue of which alone they can legally claim either the right of search or that of blockade.

APPROVAL OF THE AMERICAN COURSE.

From the Journal des Debats.

To-day the whole tenor of the Note with which Mr. Seward has accompanied the surrender of the Southern Commissioners, is public.

This Note does not more than half satisfy those of the English journals which are considered the organs of the Cabinet.

Mr. Seward, whom they at London accuse of diffuseness, has proven unwilling to allow any matters of fact to pass without investigation, or to neglect anything that could, in its way, definitively establish the doctrine of neutrals. The ground which he has chosen is chosen with a skillfulness which no impartial mind can fail to recognize. It is, says Mr. Seward, substantially, in order that not to betray the dearest interests of America, that he to-day so calmly yields to the demands of England. It is in order to give to the doctrines ever sustained by the United States, against the pretensions of the British Government, a striking confirmation, that he calls upon America to yield. Thus the Cabinet at Washington, as we intimated beforehand to our readers, some days ago, triumphs in the very check it has received. Of course this kind of reasoning does not please everybody. *There is, nevertheless, nothing to revoke. America has been found guilty on a question of fact, but, in accepting the verdict against her as just, she has consecrated a principle which is entirely in her favor.*

FRANCE AVERSE TO INTERVENTION.

From the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Let them not fall into a mistake as to the sentiments of France from the encouragement given to the cause of the South by a few French journals whose conduct it is difficult to explain. They will not find France disposed to recognize the Southern Confederation. The greatest and the only triumph of their embassy to Europe will be that of having cost England four millions sterling; and, after all, it is only to Capt. Wilkes that they owe this notable triumph. France has more than one reason to rejoice at the favorable settlement of the Anglo-American difference. She has played, through her diplomacy, an honorable part in this affair. M. Thouvenel's dispatch to our Minister at Washington, written at the commencement of the difference—that is, at the very moment when the influence of France could be exercised with the greatest advantage to both parties—combined in exact proportion both what we owed to ourselves in support of the true principles of maritime law, what we owed to the English alliance, and what we owed to our old friendship with the United States. We should not be surprised if the opportune interference of our diplomacy gained for us the thanks of Lord Russell and Mr. Seward. The utility of the coöperation we have given to England is obvious. To the United States Government the service we have rendered is not less. In his dispatch, M. Thouvenel reminded that Government that, on the question of the rights of neutrals, the United States were pledged to the same maxims as France. That indication has just corroborated the very becoming appeal which Mr. Seward has made to the constant traditions of his Government in disavowing the conduct of Capt. Wilkes. The precise declaration of the opinion of France on the affair of the *Trent* is useful to Mr. Seward against the patriotic susceptibilities which might have been roused both in Congress and among the people by the concessions obtained by England. But as regards France, she may well congratulate herself at the conclusion of the Anglo-American difference, especially with respect to our internal policy. *The menace of a war between America and England was a diversion too strong for the political nerves of France.* It turned our attention from our own business, and particularly from a class of subjects at once financial and political, which the acts of the 14th of November (M. Fould's letter to the Emperor, and the decree adopting it) had raised, but which had fallen into the shade while the problem of peace or war remained unsolved.

THE NAVAL WAR ABROAD.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER ON THE REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to say a word to the civilized world, in defence of my ship, against the scurrilous and cowardly attack made upon her by Mr. Gideon Welles, who is just now the Secretary of the Navy of the Northern fragment of what was formerly known as the United States of America. That gentleman (for by courtesy I must call him such, from the high official position which he occupies) used the following language in his recent annual report to the President and Congress of what remains of the old Confederacy:

"It was natural that apprehensions should prevail in regard to armed cruisers commissioned expressly by the rebel leaders to depredate upon our commerce. This robbery of merchants and others engaged in peaceful and lawful pursuits by piratical cruisers, is not inconsistent with the general conduct of those who have violated law and moral obligations to gratify inordinate ambition. Our extended commerce presented inducements for piratical warfare, yet but few of our misguided countrymen have prostituted themselves to the purposes of plunder, though thereto invited, and these few have been in constant flight to escape the avenging power of our vigilant naval forces. Such of these cruisers as eluded the blockade and capture were soon wrecked, beached, or sunk, with the exception of one, the steamer *Sumter*, which by some fatality was permitted to pass the *Brooklyn*, then blockading one of the passes of the Mississippi, and, after a brief and feeble chase by the latter, was allowed to proceed on her piratical voyage. An investigation of this whole occurrence was ordered by the Department. Soon the *Niagara* and the *Powhatan*, from the Gulf squadron, followed in vigorous pursuit, the latter, though long in commission, and with defective boilers and machinery, under her energetic commander, tracking the piratical craft as far as Maranham. The *Keystone State, Richmond, Iroquois* and *San Jacinto* were also in search of her at different points and periods. Although a piratical rover, without license from any recognized or acknowledged Government, and avowedly engaged in the robbery and plunder of our citizens, I regret to say this vessel has been received and her wants supplied, against the remonstrance of our Consuls, by public authorities in many foreign ports where her character was well known."

The closing paragraph of the above elegant extract from an American State paper would seem to show that, although it was penned ostensibly against myself, it was, in fact, leveled at those European Powers which had acknowledged the Confederate States to be a lawful belligerent in the war which had been forced upon them. On no other supposition could it charge me with "robbery" on the high seas, and with being a "piratical rover." A pirate is *hostis humani generis*, and may be seized and summarily dealt with by any and all the nations of the earth; but the fact is, these officers of the defunct Federal Union are so blinded by their venom against the South that they have no longer the power to distinguish between terms. Mr. Welles, also, in imitation of the dirty and mendacious Press of the Yankee States, calls me a privateer. He knows better than this. He knows that a privateer is a vessel that bears a letter of marque, and that I am cruising under no such letter. He knows that I have been regularly commissioned as a ship-of-war of the Confederate States. If he and his deluded associates insist upon calling the citizens of the Confederate States "rebels," under the idea that those States still form a part of the old Yankee concern, then he might characterize me as a rebel man-of-war. But if I am this, so were all the ships of the American colonies commissioned by the Virginian George Washington. Mr. Welles tells the President and Congress, that by "some fatality," I ran the blockade of New-Orleans, and that he has ordered the whole affair to be investigated. With the blind rage of a baffled madman (*quem Deus vult perdere, &c.*,) he will, no doubt, endeavor to crush the harmless and inoffensive commander of the *Brooklyn*, who, poor man, no doubt did his best. He says, also, that he has had six of his largest and fastest steamers in pursuit of me, and that the commander of one of them was so energetic as to perform the wonderful feat of tracking me as far as Maranham, in Brazil. This, I suppose, is one of those daring acts—the officer being in command of a heavy frigate—which called forth the panegyric of the Yankee navy which we find in a subsequent part of Mr. Welles' report, for, after praising his clerks, this officer goes on to remark: "To the patriotic officers of the navy, and the brave men who, in various scenes of naval action, have served under them, the Department and the Government justly owe an acknowledgment even more earnest and emphatic," than that which they owe to his clerks! Oh! for a James to portray these "scenes of naval action," confined to a predatory warfare on the Potomac River, directed chiefly against women and children; to the capture of a sandbag battery at Hatteras; to the masterly movement of the great Dupont, the "greatest naval commander of the age," in Yankee hyperbole, who not only knows how to use gunpowder, but, with Yankee thrift, to turn an honest penny by selling it to the Government; and to the pursuit of the piratical Sumter, away ever so far, even to the shores of Brazil, by the gallant Porter, who probably for this fact—so little material has Mr. Welles for heroes—will be made a "flag officer." I feel honored to have been thus pursued by six frigates, and if one of them caught Messrs. Mason and Slidell instead of catching me, why that is John Bull's affair, and not mine. But I am fleeing from these ships, says Mr. Welles. Soft, Mr. Welles! He would have me, I suppose, fall into the Yankee trap he has set for me, and rush to the encounter of his six frigates, the least of which is twice my size, and of more than twice my weight of metal. He dares not send a ship of equal force to meet me, and if he did dare do so, being safely ensconced himself in his arm-chair, I venture to say that the officer would not dare to find me. But I have to inform Mr. Welles that by "same fatality" I have run another blockade. I have recently steamed out of the port of St. Pierre, in the Island of Martinique, in the face of one of the fastest and finest of his Yankee ships, the *Iroquois*, and which is more than twice my force. Poor Capt. Palmer, I fear that he, too, will be immolated on the altar of the "Universal Yankee Nation," because he did not catch the *Sumter*, though from all we can learn he had fits on the occasion. This honorable Captain is indeed a fit representative of the honor of Yankee Doodledom, for he violated the sovereignty of France and his own solemn pledge at the same time, given to the commanding French naval officer present, by causing blue lights (brought all the way, no doubt, from New-London, Conn.) to be burnt on board a Yankee schooner in the harbor, to signal to him my departure. But I only allude to this *en passant*, as France is abundantly able to take care of her own honor,—

"If the universal Yankee nation
Can whip all creation!!!"

When Mr. Welles learns, too, that on my way hither I burnt three more Yankee ships, and liberated a fourth, only because she had an English cargo on board, he will probably send six more of his doughty war-ships after me—that is to say, if he can spare them from burning corn-cribs and frightening women and children along our Southern coast. He will take especial care, too, to put plenty of men and guns on board of them, for otherwise I might not be in "such constant flight to escape the avenging power of our vigilant naval forces." A word or two more, and I shall have done. What can wise Mr. Welles mean when he objects to the "robbery of merchants and others engaged in peaceful commerce and lawful pursuits?" Does he not know that all property, with rare exceptions, captured on the high seas, is property belonging to "merchants and others engaged in peaceful commerce and lawful pursuits?" Why this senseless diatribe, then, about robbery and piracy, and private property and peaceful commerce, and lawful pursuits? If Mr. Welles would give me an opportunity of capturing some of his public property, I would be much obliged to him. But he takes very good care not to do this, by sending his heaviest ships after me; and have the Yankee naval officers, in those "scenes of naval action" in which they have distinguished themselves, refrained from the capture of private property? I saw recently in a Yankee paper an account of a wood-sloop—that is, a sloop loaded with firewood—having been "most gallantly" captured and burnt, the other day, on the Potomac, and a number of other small craft, belonging to the poor people along the coast, have been captured from time to time and sent to Yankeedom for adjudication. Even fishermen have been subjected to the same fate—a class exempted by all civilized nations. But I suppose it is only when the vessel is a fine ship of 1,000 tuns, belongs to a Yankee, and is captured by the *Sumter*, that the property becomes private! Astute Mr. Welles! The fact is, that this Northern horde of the Alani, which is bearing down upon the sunny fields of the South, in imitation of their ancient prototypes, has (while Mr. Welles is singing this hypocritical song) set all the rules of civilized warfare at defiance, and captures private property on the land as well as on the sea. The gallant Dupont laid his unscrupulous hands upon all the cotton he could find at Beaufort—a few bales only, as it happened—and, first and last, many brilliant achievements in the way of stealing negroes and robbing and burning private residences, have been accomplished by these Northmen amid the "various scenes of naval action" in which they have flourished. But I grow tired of the subject, and I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your space and patience. I am reminded, too, of the old adage, that "He who meddles with pitch shall be defiled," and so I will take leave of Mr. Gideon Welles and his scurrilous report.

R. SEMMES,
Commander Confederate States Navy.
CONFEDERATE STATES' STEAMER SUMTER, CADIZ, Jan. 9.

THE NASHVILLE AND TUSCARORA.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

In addition to the armament on board Her Majesty's ship *Dauntless*, lying in Southampton water, a large Armstrong gun has been mounted on board of her, which would throw a 110-pound shot; and some marine artillerymen have been shipped to work the gun. Four additional officers have been appointed to the *Dauntless*, and the duties of the crew are almost the same as if they were in the presence of an enemy. Men from that vessel, and her Majesty's ship *Argus*, now guard the Southampton docks on shore night and day. Her Majesty's ship *Trafalgar*, and five gunboats, are expected in Southampton water. The artillery force at Hurst Castle, at the entrance of the Solent, has been strengthened. Means of rapid communication have been established between Southampton docks, Portsmouth harbor, Her Majesty's ship *Warrior*, off Osborne, Hurst Castle, and the *Dauntless*. The officers of the *Tuscarora* have been ashore inquiring into the truth of a rumor that the Confederate steamer *Nashville* has been sold. The *Tuscarora* suddenly left here this afternoon. One of the principal Southampton pilots has been placed on board the *Dauntless*, in case it should be necessary for her to leave in pursuit of the *Nashville* or *Tuscarora*.

LAST ACCOUNTS OF THE TUSCARORA.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday Evening, Jan. 17.

The *Nashville* (Confederate) and *Tuscarora* (Federal) steamships, are still quietly lying here, and there is no appearance at present of either of them taking their departure. The *Tuscarora* took a cruise yesterday, but to-day she has not left her moorings. The uneasy feeling existing here during the past week or ten days respecting them is now quietly settling down.

DUTY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

From the London News.

It may be, perhaps, necessary that a British frigate should constantly be kept ready to interfere in case of an actual breach of neutrality. But it ought not to be. The American Government, and the persons who have equipped the *Nashville*, ought to be informed of the legal position assumed by the Government of this country, and an intimation should be conveyed that if any attempt is made either by the Federalist or the Confederate commander to violate the rules of neutrality the armed ships of both parties will be thenceforth excluded from all British ports except for provisions or in case of distress. This would probably have the effect of considerably mitigating their mutual irritation, and of increasing that self control which is so necessary for the safety of neutrals. If, indeed, there were any privateers, it might be expedient to include them also, but it appears that there are no such armed vessels. Both the North and the South have granted regular commissions to all the naval officers in command of their vessels of war. *At the same time, it must be admitted that both the Sumter and the Nashville have grossly violated the law of civilized warfare by burning merchant ships to the water's edge, instead of carrying them before a prize court.* Their conduct is certainly much more like that of pirates—*hostes humani generis*, as the Commander of the *Sumter* says. Nor is it clear that a community which sanctions such barbarous proceedings deserves to be treated with the same consideration which is usually accorded to those who themselves observe the laws of civilized warfare.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE FALSEHOOD OF THE POST AND ITS MASTERS.

From the London Star.

With equal regret do we observe the *Post* disingenuously mutilating its quotations from our columns, with the view of degrading a great public inquisition into a mere newspaper controversy. Deep, indeed, must be the devotion of that journal to its cruel patron, when it condescends to screen him by a daily renewal of little artifices. In its last issue—under the pretext of showing that, after all, the dispatch, which it declared to make no reference to the *Trent* affair, had no important bearing upon it — the *Post* suppresses the essential facts, that Earl Russell accepted Mr. Seward's explanation, and that Mr. Adams himself disclaimed the act of Capt. Wilkes as contrary to American precedent. In another article we are lectured, with two or three cotemporaries, on the amenities of political literature, and rebuked, on the strength of garbled extracts, for vituperation of a brother journalist. In place of these evasions, let us have an outspoken defence, if it be possible, of the conduct which we have denounced. Let it be understood, once for all, that what we want,—and what the country, through its representatives, will presently demand,—is the conviction and punishment of the official, however high in station, who employed his knowledge of State secrets, and his influence with the press, in the circulation of a most injurious falsehood. To reply that the terms of the demand are offensive and extravagant, is quite beside the issue. Some one did tell the *Post* to tell the public that hopes of peace were illusory, because the dispatch just received had no reference to the pending dispute. Some one, again, told the *Post* to tell the country the dispatch in question had never been communicated to the Government. Both these statements were undeniably injurious,—depressing the funds, embarrassing commerce, inflaming the public mind against America, and encouraging a costly expenditure in preparations for war. *Both these statements were also undeniably false,—not only untrue, but the reverse of the truth.* The dispatch did refer to the *Trent* affair,—it was communicated to Earl Russell, and it was the subject of a very pacific conversation with Mr. Adams, important enough to be forthwith related to Lord Lyons. Can exposure be more complete? Yes: for the exposure is yet fatally defective. We want to know who dictated, suggested, or inspired falsehoods which we again describe as "incalculably pernicious?" If the *Post* will not tell us, though its own reputation is at stake, Parliament must press the inquiry upon the Treasury bench; for, by some one the nation has been betrayed.

From the London Herald.

We said, too, that the conduct of the parties to the suppression had enabled certain firms, supposed to have special American means of knowing the truth, to make large profits on the Stock Exchange at the expense of the English public. To this the Ministerial organ has no answer. All it has to say amounts to this—and it would be a tolerable excuse if the Government had merely kept perfect silence, and if the American Embassy had done likewise—that the dispatch was in the exclusive possession of Mr. Adams. Lord Russell could not publish a note which he had heard, but had never seen, and of which he had no copy. But certain favored parties learned the truth, and those were parties whose position makes it tolerably certain that they derived their information from American sources. The English Government not only took no pains to protect the public against this unfair use of diplomatic knowledge for personal purposes, but it did, or allowed to be done, what helped to mislead the country and swell the profits of the stockjobbers. *There was not merely a suppressio veri, there was a distinct and deliberate suggestio falsi.* A statement, the exact reverse of the truth, appeared in the form and place usually appropriated to "authentic communications" in the columns of a "devoted and independent" journal of the Ministerial party. We place side by side the fact and the falsehood:

Mr. Seward had written:	The *Morning Post* wrote:
"It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in this case, without indicating that we attach importance to it—namely, that in the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British vessel, Capt. Wilkes having acted without any instructions from the Government, the subject is, therefore, free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us. I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best dispositions on the part of this Government. Although this is a confidential note, I shall not object to your reading it to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, if you deem it expedient."	"People whispered yesterday, and then said openly, that the American Government had written to disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, that Mr. Lincoln was ready to apologise, and that the whole difficulty was settled. We are sorry to have to dissipate these too-easily raised illusions. They are quite unfounded, for, if, we are not misinformed, the dispatch in question *does not in any way whatever refer to the outrage on our mail steamer*. It deals only with some of the current business between the two Governments."

It is quite clear that our cotemporary *was* "misinformed." And the only question is as to the nature and source of that information.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE MATTER.

From Les Debats.

The dispatch communicated by Mr. Adams, just before Dec. 21, was precisely to the effect stated by the *Daily News*. It is was vain for the *Morning Post* to allege that it was of a confidential character, and that Mr. Adams not having left a copy of it, Lords Palmerston and Russell were justified in attaching no official value to it, and considering that it was merely a manœuvre destined to amuse the English Cabinet and to gain time. The undeniable fact remains, that the *Morning Post* affirmed that a dispatch, which did most distinctly relate to the affair of the *Trent*, had nothing whatever to do with it. On this side of the Channel, the *Post* would have incurred great risk of being condemned to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000f., for it has given false news, and given it knowing it to be false; and as it dissipated the legitimate hopes of the friends of peace, a lawyer with a little cleverness would, without much difficulty, have succeeded in proving that this false news "was of a nature to disturb public tranquillity."

AMERICAN FINANCES.

CULMINATION OF THE AMERICAN MONEY DIFFICULTY.

From the London Times.

Under the influence of political chloroform the Americans are entering upon a stage familiar in the history of all nations. The Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and, as a matter of course, the Federal Treasury and all the Banks in the Northern States, have suspended cash payment. They have taken the step in a most balmy unconsciousness of its meaning and inevitable results. Indeed, never was a really violent and exceptional proceeding done with so much decency and order, with such tender consideration for small people—in favor of whom cash payment was continued for a few days,—or with so strong a persuasion that the difficulty would soon be over. The Banks, we are gravely told, have prudently come to this resolution before they had quite emptied their tills. They are ready to give gold to such of their country customers as really require it. They compute that there must be $250,000,000 somewhere in the loyal States; there is still money coming from England, and a taxation of $200,000,000 a year, or £40,000,000 of our money, will both carry on the war, make notes negotiable, and sustain the value of paper that has to run for twenty years. It would appear that these reasons are generally accepted—at least, that they were at the last date, for the premium required for gold was still inconsiderable, and there was nothing at all approaching to a panic. Among the Americans themselves there was still great confidence. The only treachery was on the part of the British and other foreigners, who were said to be, as usual, behaving very ill. Agents for English corporations were in New-York disposing of American Securities on any terms, and thus lending an evil countenance to the Southern Confederacy. Many millions of dollars were said to be passing the border, not only in exchange for smuggled English goods, but also because there were men so unpatriotic as to think dollars safer anywhere than in the United States. Notwithstanding these mischievous attempts to damage the Federal credit, no doubt was entertained that in a very few months after the new taxation had been in full play the Federal Government would find itself paying its way through all difficulties, and thus offering a splendid contrast to the Confederate cause, which was assumed to be in a state of hopeless insolvency.

Is it really our duty to dispel so pleasant an illusion? We might as well read a chapter from Sir W. Reid's *Law of Storms* to the next Southwester as offer any financial considerations to the Americans with the hope of a practical result. But we must tell, at least, our own countrymen what this means. The $5 notes now issued by the United States Treasury and the Northern Banks instead of the gold are merely promises to pay that sum as soon as convenient after the termination of the war. The value of such promises depends on a great variety of considerations, and ranges accordingly from par to zero. When we substituted them for gold in the year 1797, we were at war with a neighbor divided from us by a narrow but boisterous strait, having ourselves a vast preponderance of naval power, and having also the best part of Europe on our side. The Parliamentary Session had opened with the promise of negotiation and a prospect of peace. There was no apprehension of danger to this country, and we were only carrying on the war in the merest philanthropy—for the sake of the Christian and civilized world. One thing was very clear,—that any day we pleased we might retire out of the quarrel, with the British dominions, the British Constitution, the British commerce, the British revenue wholly uninjured, and no loss except some sentimental damage to our exalted character—just a rent in the British flag. A war that we could terminate any day at the sacrifice of a few big words and a shred of bunting need not be a long one, and John Bull was much too wise to be always grasping at a shadow. But in the February of that year we suspended cash payment, and did not return to it for twenty years. Before that day gold had risen to 40 or 50 per cent. premium, and guineas were only to be found in cabinets and old stockings. It cannot be said that at any time the war was a matter of absolute necessity to the nation, as we could have made peace at any moment without the sacrifice of an acre, one military post, one institution, or one person in these isles. Yet so obstinately did we contend for the deliverance of Europe and the world from the disturber of the public peace, that we kept up the war for a quarter of a century; and such was the confidence in our obstinacy, that till the end of the war the "promise to pay" was always much below par, and great indeed were the commercial difficulties and distresses involved in that depreciation, and the consequent final rebound.

A comparison of England in 1797 with the Northern States of America in 1862 cannot be considered favorable to the latter. It is by no means plain that the Cabinet of Washington will be able to make peace without serious compromises and losses. It may have to give up much more than the Southern States. It may have to make terms with its own army as well as that of the foe. The United States are not a taxpaying country. Their high tariffs confess to the extreme difficulty of direct taxation, particularly for Federal purposes. Half the American taxpayers live in regions just reclaimed from the forest, and sprinkled over with settlements. The great State of Illinois, which may be said to occupy a mid-rank between New-England and the Far West, has hitherto paid in all about £100,000 in taxes, and of this the railway has paid £24,000. The yield of an American Income-tax may be estimated from the fact that even rent there has always been resented as a sort of tribute, and therefore a symbol of degradation. What security is there here for the future payment of the debts likely to be incurred under an expenditure of a hundred millions sterling a year? That rate is not likely to be diminished or even brought under control. All the Press are openmouthed against an army of jobbers and speculators who are said to be making their fortunes by the ruin of their country. They exclaim with not less violence against the laxity with which almost any body, any where, at the head of a few thousand men, is permitted to pledge the credit of the Treasury. Meanwhile, an army of contractors are clamoring for payment, and justly observe that the soldiers and officers get all the ready money, while they who supply the material for the war are unpaid. They will now have to take payment in paper, whatever its value. There will still be those who will be in a condition to refuse paper, and who will have specie in the ordinary course of trade. They are the foreign merchant and manufacturer. Not one five-dollar note will cross the Atlantic Styx to these happier realms, unless to amuse the curious or attract the passenger to the shop-window of a *Change de Monnaie*. There is not a circumstance in which America of 1862 can be compared with England of 1797, and, if the British insolvency, of which we have lately been reminded, lasted twenty years, we may well ask when it will terminate in a redemption of every bit of paper in the States.

When an inconvertible paper currency is once substituted for gold, it becomes the base of the whole financial system, and its rising or falling value affects every fixed payment, whether public or private. That value shall rise with the prospects of peace, and fall as they recede from the eye. The defeat which throws the cause on its defence, and the victory which encourages it to perseverance, are equally fatal to the hopes of an early peace. Men may be sanguine or may despond, but it is the probable duration of the war and the extent of the expenditure that will rule the value of the dollar note. Who shall pretend to say how long the war will last? The Confederates have been over and over pronounced to be so bankrupt of means as to be incapable of further exertion to any purpose, but the prediction has been repeated too often to be heeded; and whatever the value of the desultory operations on the coast, the Federals find an organized, intrenched, and well supplied force wherever they push their reconnoissances south of the Potomac. If the war is safe to last even one year longer, what will be the value of a promise to pay which will not be redeemed till a proper interval after that year? We do not expect to be listened to across the Atlantic, but we think we see in this financial catastrophe a beginning of the end. *With twice the expenditure of our war, the Government of Washington cannot raise half our revenue by taxation. Let that speak for itself. To us it speaks of either bankruptcy and disorder, or the expedient of a European arbitration.*

Commercial News by the Africa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 17th were dull, and lost a slight improvement, which was perceptible on the day previous.

Consols closed at 93¼@¾ for both money and account.

In the Discount market the demand was rather better, and there were few transactions below 2¼ ℔ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of over £245,000.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. say: "American Stocks without change or business."

They quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅝d.; Dollars, 5s.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 18—A. M.

Cotton.—The *Broker's Circular* says: "The demand from the Trade has been limited throughout the week, and in the absence of anything calculated to produce excitement, the market has assumed a dull and spiritless character, and the current qualities of American have given way about ¼d. ℔ lb.; more on the lower qualities. Brazil has also been in limited request, and is nominally ⅛@¼d. cheaper. In the ordinary qualities of Surat, there is some pressure to sell, and they are fully ¼d., in some instances ⅜d. lower, whilst the better classes are less affected, and not more than ⅛d.@¼d., and fine barely ⅛d. cheaper. The week's sales are 40,300 bales. Speculators have taken 17,700 bales. The export demand for American, for shipment to New-York, has been a very important feature, and this week amounts to 7,268 bales. The total export to other places is 6,440 bales.

The market on Friday was very quiet: Sales, about 5,000 bales, including 2,500 on speculation and for export. The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	14¼d.	Middling Orleans	13¼d.
Fair Mobile	13⅞d.	Middling Mobile	12⅞d.
Fair Uplands	13⅝d.	Middling Uplands	12⅝d.

Stock on hand 566,790 bales, of which 235,520 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

Continues very depressed, notwithstanding the great reduction in manufacture; prices, however, are generally unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report: Flour rather firmer but still difficult to sell at Tuesday's reduction. Quotations, 28s.@32s. Wheat in good consumptive and speculative demand at an advance of 1d.@3d. on Tuesday's rates. Red Western, 10s. 10d.@12s. 4d.; Southern, 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; Southern, 13s.@13. 3d. Corn firmer and closes with an advancing tendency. Mixed and Yellow, 31s.@31s. 6d.; White, 35s.@36s.

Provisions—The same authorities quote: Beef dull, and if anything, rather easier. Pork slow and offered at 2s. 6d.@5s.—decline. Bacon—Rather more doing at the decline. Cheese very dull, and offered at 2s.@3s.—under late rates. Lard neglected, and almost nominal. Tallow depressed, and prices declining. Butchers' Association, 48s. 6d.

Produce.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes flat, at 30s. for Pots and 35s. for Pearls. Resin dull for common, at 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d., but medium and fine active, at 16s.@16s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 74s. Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee without change. Rice, small sales at previous rates. Cod Oil rather lower. Linseed Oil offered at 35s., without much business.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. report Breadstuffs dull under heavy arrivals of foreign. Difficult to sell, except at a reduction of 2s.@3s. on Wheat and 6d.@1s. on Flour. White American Wheat 60s.@62s.; Red, 56s.@60s. Flour, 29s.@31s. Iron steady at £5@£5 5s. for bars and rails. Sugar unchanged. Tea without material alteration; Congou, 1s. 1⅜d. Rice easier. Coffee in limited request. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 71s. for American. Linseed Cakes in better demand; New-York, bbls., £12; Boston, in bags, £11 10s.@£11 15s. Sperm Oil dull. Cod sells at £42. Linseed Oil 34s. Tallow quiet at 48s. 3d. for Y. C.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Remarks of Mr. Raymond, in the New-York Assembly, on the 28th inst., upon the Financial Resolutions reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and in Reply to Mr. Hulburd.

I desire, Mr. Chairman, before the question is taken upon these resolutions, to say a few words in regard to them. We have submitted to us two sets of resolutions which are intended to express the sentiments of the people of the State of New-York for the guidance of Congress and the Federal Government, as to the financial policy to be adopted in carrying on the war during the present year. One of these series of resolutions comes to us with the high prestige of a report from the Committee on Ways and Means; the other is offered as a substitute by an individual member of this House. I can easily understand that it is the disposition of every member to acquiesce in the form given to this expression of opinion by the Committee without hesitation. And if any one on this floor has a special reason for wishing to sustain that Committee and adopt, without hesitation, whatever it may report, certainly I am in that position. But yet reasons may present themselves to my mind strong enough to convince me that, either through haste or misconception, the Committee may not at all times adopt the best mode of expressing the sentiments of the people of this State. That happens to be my conviction in reference to the resolutions that have been offered by the Committee on the subject of our national finances. I prefer the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Tioga (Mr. Tracey) and shall endeavor to give the grounds of that preference.

I desire to say, in the first place, that I have listened to the debate upon these resolutions with the deepest interest and satisfaction. The eloquent speech of the Chairman of the Committee and the speeches of various members who have followed him, indicate the highest order of ability, and the most zealous and patriotic interest in the welfare of the country. One feature which has characterized them all is as novel as it is gratifying and encouraging. It has ever before been the custom, in such discussions, to deprecate taxation, to regard it as an evil,—as something to be shunned so far as possible and to be deplored even when the necessities of the country might compel its exaction. But taxation now seems to be courted. Every member who has spoken on the subject seems to be in love with it. If their assurances be accepted, and I trust they may, their constituencies are only distressed and anxious lest they should not be taxed enough. I accept these assurances with the heartfelt hope that they are well founded,—that the people of our State are thus ready, with prompt alacrity, to respond to whatever demands may be made upon them, and that their ardor will not cool even after the tax-gatherer shall have made his first call at their doors. I accept them, Sir, as the most gratifying proof that could possibly be offered of the patriotism of the people and of their devotion to the Union and the Constitution. For beyond all question the highest test of the patriotism of a community is its willingness to pay taxes. Around the perils and hardships of the battle-field gathers something of pomp and pride which renders its sacrifices easy. There is ambition to be gratified,—renown to be acquired—an immortality to be clutched,—and these redeem and relieve the agony of the decisive hour. But taxation is a cold and remorseless visitant. It brings no joy with it. It has none of the consolations—none of the compensations which a brave and heroic people may find in active war. This demand for taxation, therefore, of which gentlemen give us such strong assurance, is the most inspiring feature of our present condition. It is the highest and surest test of the patriotic spirit which our people bring to the prosecution of the war. It is the fitting key-stone in that grand temple which spans the Continent from the Mississippi to the seas, whose lofty arches echo back the tread of the armed hosts who march beneath it to the rescue of our starry and resplendent flag.

But I cannot share the apprehensions which seem to be entertained lest we should not be taxed enough. I have no such distrust of the Government as such apprehensions imply. I think I can assure gentlemen that both they and their constituents will be taxed to the full extent of their wishes. The stern necessities of the war will compel it, and the Government will call on the people to meet those necessities as they may arise.

Gentlemen who have preceded me in this discussion have dwelt with special emphasis on the principle that every public loan should be based on some fixed and certain source of income, adequate and pledged to the payment of interest upon it as it may fall due, and to the ultimate redemption of the principal. I have heard this repeated so often, and with such eloquent earnestness, during this debate, that I had almost come to think that it had been, somewhere and at some time, doubted or impugned. I, certainly, have never doubted it. I have heard no one doubt it on this floor, or in connection with this debate. It certainly is a just principle—of universal application, indispensable to any sound financial system—of individuals and of corporations, as well as of States. Nor is it, as the gentleman from St. Lawrence remarked, a new principle. It did not originate with our present State Constitution, nor with the "stop law" of 1842,—nor even with Dewitt Clinton and our system of internal improvements. As the gentleman remarked, it has found a prominent feature in the finance of every State that has maintained its credit at home or abroad. England laid the basis of her credit in the prompt payment of every dollar of interest as it has fallen due, by the vigorous taxation of the property of her people. It is well for us to reassert this principle; but I cannot concede the justice of the assumption which runs through nearly all the remarks that have been made in support of these resolutions, that it is likely to be disregarded or set aside by the Government of the United States. I believe that the principle is recognized and will be maintained by the Government. It has been asserted on every occasion by the Secretary of the Treasury—a man certainly to be trusted on questions of finance—a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, and one who has always been regarded as especially sound on questions of financial economy. The language used by him in his last report is so clear and explicit on this point, that I may be excused for quoting it:

> "Reflection has only confirmed his opinion that adequate provision by taxation for ordering expenditures, for prompt payment of the interest on the public debt, existing and authorized, and for the gradual extinction of the principal, is indispensable to a sound system of finance. The idea of perpetual debt is not of American nativity and should not be naturalised. If at any time the existing emergencies of war constrain to temporary departure from the principle of adequate taxation, the first moments of returning tranquillity should be devoted to its reëstablishment in full supremacy over the financial administration of affairs."

Congress, moreover, has recognized the necessity of corresponding action. One of its first acts at the present session was the adoption of a resolution directing a Committee of Ways and Means to prepare and report a tax bill sufficient to satisfy this principle and meet all the emergencies of the war; and that Committee is now engaged in this formidable and delicate task.

Now, Sir, let me state as briefly and clearly as I can the financial history of the war up to the present time, that we may understand precisely the existing condition of affairs:

Congress met in extra session on the 4th of July. The Secretary of the Treasury submitted his estimates for the year, based upon what he supposed would be the action of the Government and the necessities of the war. He assumed that 250,000 volunteers would be called out to replace those whose term had expired, and that eleven regiments would be added to the regular army—raising the force to be kept in the field to something over 300,000 men. Upon this basis he fixed the aggregate expenses of the Government for the year at $318,519,581. Of this amount he proposed to raise $250,000,000 by loan—the interest on which sum would amount at six per cent. to fifteen millions, and at seven to seventeen millions and a half. To pay this interest and meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government, which were estimated at sixty millions, would require an income of eighty millions. Mr. Chase accordingly recommended such changes in the tariff as would yield a revenue of $57,000,000, a direct tax of $20,000,000, and an income tax which should yield $10,000,000, and Congress passed the laws required. Up to this point, then, there had been a substantial recognition of the principle in question.

But, in another respect, they failed to do so. Congress very largely exceeded the estimates of the Secretary in their preparations for the prosecution of the war. Instead of raising an army of 300,000 men, Congress authorized the levy of half a million, and carried the expenses of the year up to $535,000,000—$214,000,000 more than the original estimates—and for this vast addition no adequate provision was made. But this may very fairly be attributed to the haste with which they were compelled to act, and to the novel and embarrassing circumstances by which they were surrounded. The session was short. The Capital was not free from danger. The whole subject was new, and it was very justly feared that hasty action must necessarily be crude, and might be worse than none. Indeed, much of the action taken proved to be of just this sort. The income tax which was imposed proved to be obnoxious to so much objection, that its execution was postponed for a year; and in his December Report, Secretary Chase suggested very grave doubts as to the feasibility of putting it in force without a very thorough and complete revision.

When Congress met in December, therefore, it found itself in a new position. It had to face a new and most formidable state of things. Not only had the expenses of the year risen from three hundred and twenty millions to five hundred and thirty-five, but the customs had yielded but little more than half the revenue expected from them, while the sales of lands, from which three millions had been anticipated, had yielded nothing at all. This, then, is the problem with which Congress has to deal. It has to provide for an expenditure of five hundred and thirty-five millions during the year, with a revenue, from customs and other ordinary sources of income, of but thirty-five millions to do it with.

Now, how shall this be done?

The first impulse of many persons is to fall back upon the time-honored and most excellent maxim, "Pay as you go." But this is simply impossible. Even the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, who thought that a tax of three hundred millions should have been imposed at the extra session shrinks from a tax of five hundred. We cannot "pay as we go." We cannot meet this vast expense at once by a simple resort to taxation. We must incur debt: we must *borrow* the money we need. Upon that point there is no room for doubt, nor is doubt anywhere entertained.

But there is another feature of this case of still more pressing importance. We must not only have money, but we must have it *at once*. In his annual report to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury states that he has borrowed, under the laws of the extra session, a little over $197,000,000, at an average interest of about 6½ per cent. In his interviews with the capitalists of New-York, Mr. Chase has stated that the money realized from these loans will enable the Government to carry on its operations until about the 1st of February, which is now so close at hand. Up to that time we can pay our troops and keep our armies in the field. But *what then?* The expenditures of the Gyvernment are believed to reach the sum of $2,000,000 a day, and after the 1st of February or thereabouts the Government, without some immediate relief, will not have a single dollar. How shall this pressing, this instant necessity be met?

Now, Sir, you will perdon me for adverting to what struck me as a startling suggestion—a hint inferred from an historical analogy—as to the policy which might become necessary, in the remarks of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He referred us to the financial history of this State, for the purpose of drawing therefrom lessons of wisdom for the guidance of the Government at Washington. He sketched the history of our canals, and of the financial policy by which they had been constructed and enlarged. He told us that up to the year 1838 our system of internal improvements had been carried forward upon the principle of paying as we went along—of incurring no debt without at the same time making adequate provision for its redemption. At that time he said there came a change; *new men* came into power; the wheel of State was made to revolve with increased rapidity; the weight had been taken off; the principle of taxation was abandoned, and in four years debts were created to the amount of $18,000,000.

Then, said he, came the memorable session of 1842. "The brakes were applied to the revolving wheel;" its motion was checked, and the State swung back to its ancient moorings. Now, Sir, I shall not follow the lead of the gentleman, and go into any discussion as to the merits of the "stop law" of 1842. The subject is too delicate—the ground is still too thickly strewn with the hot ashes of party strife and contention, to be traversed with safety and with profit here. I cannot suppose that the gentleman introduced this allusion to one of the fiercest and most exciting of the many partisan struggles of our past political history, with any thought or purpose of reviving the feelings which it excited then, or of at this time drawing again the lines of division which it then created. He must be aware, and he certainly would not be indifferent to the fact, that we do not all concur with him as to the wisdom and results of the policy which he has eulogized so highly. I take it for granted, therefore, that he recurred to that policy, not for the purpose of renewing any contention as to its merits, but to draw from it lessons for the financial guidance of the National Government in the present crisis.

And now, Sir, what are the lessons it is supposed to teach? Our State had then, according to the gentleman's theory, entered upon a rash system of expenditures and loans without having made adequate provision to meet them. We had made contracts for work upon the enlargement of the canals to the amount of over twelve millions of dollars. But the memorable session of 1842 determined to *stop* the execution of those contracts,—to suspend all work,—to store away the material accumulated for the completion of the canals and to arrest the entire completion and enlargement until provision should be made by taxation to meet the interest and redeem the principal of the debt to be incurred. Everything, in that most pressing and critical emergency, was stopped and the State subjected to the loss of millions, out of deference to this fundamental principle of financial economy. Now, Sir, is it possible—is it possible that the gentleman from St. Lawrence means to hint, by analogy, at the policy of applying a "stop law" to the war on the Potomac unless we can bring back the Government to what he deems the only sound basis of a financial system?

Mr. Stetson—Does not the gentleman from New-York know that the gentleman from St. Lawrence referred, in another part of his remarks, to a fund spoken of in these resolutions, which would prevent the necessity of taking any such step?

Mr. Raymond—I am perfectly aware of the fact, and shall give it due attention at the proper time. Just now I am considering a specific portion of the gentleman's remarks, and prefer to examine that before taking up any other. I am inquiring for what purpose, with what meaning, the gentleman from St. Lawrence made this pointed and pregnant reference to the stop law of 1842. As I have already said, I cannot suppose that he did so with any intent of reviving the party divisions to which that law then gave rise, or of awaking to fresh life the passions and feelings which go with them. I am bound, therefore, to assume that he intended to apply these lessons and that policy of the past to the counsels and emergencies of the present day. Indeed, his language on the subject, even if it does leave room for doubt, so strongly implies this, as to make a distinct reference to it unavoidable. "Have we not a right to say," he added, in this connection, "that what we have done in New-York may be done elsewhere? If this has been done in the green tree, what might not be done in the dry? The logic of figures and facts is inexorable. If we could carry out such a policy here, what prevents the Federal Government from adopting the same policy of taxation and making provision for the prompt payment of interest and working out like financial results!" Now, Sir, what does this mean, if not that the Government at Washington must do now, what the State Government did then—adhere to this policy of taxation at all times and under all circumstances,—and whenever the wheel of State begins to revolve too rapidly—that is, whenever this principle is for the time disregarded, to "put on the brakes"—"arrest the motion of the machine," and thus bring things back to their old position? I do not mean, and would not be understood as implying, that the gentleman from St. Lawrence distinctly contemplates such a result as disbanding the army and arresting the war. But I point to this as a legitimate deduction from his remarks, and cite it as an instance of the perils that may be incurred by pushing abstract principles and historical analogies too far. That, in my humble judgment, was the fault of the party leaders by whom the stop law of 1842 was forced upon the people. They carried their devotion to an abstract principle to an extreme. They insisted upon applying it to emergencies which would not bear it; and in citing that action as suited to the present critical emergency of the Government, the gentleman from St. Lawrence falls into a similar error, which must inevitably involve infinitely more disastrous results. Even he acknowledges that we were compelled to "relax slightly" the application of this principle in 1853 and '54. He might have added that it is solely and exclusively to that "slight relaxation" that we owe the completion of the canal enlargement.

I take it for granted, then, that we shall not have the policy of the stop law applied to the war. Even the potent voice of the New-York Legislature, if it were to be uttered in favor of such a policy, would prove unavailing. The war must go on. The troops must be paid. The money must be had. Now let us see what provision Congress has made for this emergency. What has it done to meet it?

1. The first thing done at the present session was the adoption of a resolution declaring that $150,000,000 should be raised during the present fiscal year by customs and direct tax for the support of Government and the payment of interest upon the public debt. The Committee of Ways and Means, through Mr. Corning, the representative of this District, reported such a resolution and asked the action of the House upon it. That action was promptly taken. The resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The Committee of Ways and Means thus received, upon their own application, direct instructions from the House to devise and report a tax-bill which should raise money enough for the ordinary expenses of the Government and the payment of interest upon all the loans they may be required to make. Upon that point, then, Congress is sound. They believe in taxation. They have nothing to learn from us upon that subject. It may be asked why the Committee has not reported such a bill. Simply because they have not had time to perfect it. The preparation of a bill providing for taxation to such an amount is one of the most difficult and delicate duties which can be imposed upon Congress. It involves an inquiry into the resources of the country,—into the relations of its various interests to each other,—which cannot possibly be made in haste. But we know that the Committee is engaged upon it, and that such a bill will be reported at the earliest practicable moment.

This, then, was the first step taken by Congress—to provide by taxation for the payment of the expenses of Government and of interest on the public debt.

2. The next step was precisely what might have been expected. It was to report a bill providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, running twenty years, interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually. These bonds will rest upon the basis of taxation already provided, which makes them perfectly secure, and will give them credit everywhere. These bonds, moreover, may be paid to contractors and others for supplies, and to that extent may be made to contribute directly to the immediate and pressing necessities of the war. But they cannot be made thus available to any very great extent. Few contractors could possibly take them. They would be utterly useless, so far as paying the soldiers is concerned. What next shall be done, therefore, to meet the emergency? I understood the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to say that they should be put upon the market and sold for what they will bring. But that I conceive to be practically impossible. The banks cannot take them, if they would. They have already their whole capital invested in Government securities; they cannot take any more if they would. If they should, therefore, be thrown upon the market, under such circumstances, the banks unable to aid in taking them, they must unavoidably fail in price, and could only command money at an enormous sacrifice.

3. Now the Government proposes to meet this emergency by issuing "as a temporary measure," *one hundred millions of Treasury notes, convertible into these stocks, receivable for customs and all dues to the Government, and to be made a legal tender.* This is the measure by which Congress proposes to relieve the Government from its embarrassment, to obtain a supply of money for its immediate wants, and to facilitate the taking of the loan it at the same time offers. Against this part of the Government policy the resolutions of the Committee on Ways and Means protest in strong terms. They stigmatize it as a dangerous measure. They brand it as authorizing an "unrestricted emission of Government paper, vainly bolstered up by making it a legal tender between debtor and creditor, without proper and adequate provision for the redemption of the same."

The resolutions offered as a substitute by the gentleman from Tioga (Mr. Tracey) do not thus denounce them. They do not expressly approve their issue—nor is it necessary that they should. But they do not denounce them. They do not bring into discredit what is and must be a cardinal and inevitable measure of the Government in its prosecution of the war. And I therefore prefer these resolutions to those reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

And now, Sir, I beg leave to join issue with the Chairman of the Committee, and with those who have followed him, in denouncing these notes, and to vindicate them, if possible, from the objections they have urged against them.

In the first place, Sir, it is not correct to say, as these resolutions do say, that the measure contemplates an "unrestricted issue" of such notes. On the contrary, the issue is expressly restricted to one hundred millions; and, with those already issued, will make one hundred and fifty millions. The bill gives no authority to issue a dollar more. After being paid in, they may be reissued; but this does not in the least degree swell the aggregate amount.

In the next place, it is asserted that they do not rest upon taxation as a basis to secure their payment. On the contrary, Sir, they do rest upon taxation; precisely as our bank-note circulation rests, under our State laws, upon taxation as security for its redemption. They are convertible, at par, into the six per cent. bonds issued by the Government, which have taxation for their basis. Is not that enough? Does not that give full and adequate security for their redemption? What is the security for the bank-notes of our State, under the system so highly and so justly eulogized? They rest upon State stocks—only in part, however; and these stocks rest upon taxation. The security in both cases is precisely the same. No one doubts the safety of our bank-note circulation. Why should the safety of this Treasury-note circulation be subject to any greater question?

It is said, to be sure, that doubts are entertained as to the constitutional authority of the Government to issue such notes; to create such a circulation. The gentleman from St. Lawrence says that the Constitution prohibits the States from emitting bills of credit; and that as it does not, in express terms, confer upon Congress the power to do so, we may fairly infer that the prohibition was designed to extend to the Federal Government. I think not. In my judgment, the fair inference is precisely the other way. There were special and strong reasons for prohibiting *the States* from making such issues, which do not apply in the least to the General Government. These are so clearly stated in that high authority on questions of this sort, the *Federalist*, that I beg leave to read a brief extract from its comments on this subject:

> "Had every State a right to regulate the value of its coin, *there might be as many different currencies as States*; and thus the intercourse between them would be impeded; retrospective alterations in its value might be made; and thus the citizens of other States be injured, and animosities kindled among themselves. The subjects of foreign Powers might suffer from the same cause, and hence the Union be discredited and embroiled by the indiscretion of a single member. *No one of these mischiefs is less incident to a power in the States to emit paper money than to coin gold and silver.*"

Not one of these reasons has any application to the General Government. Not one of these evils could follow its exercise of the power. But without entering upon any argument on this point of Constitutional law, it is sufficient to say that the power to regulate and create currency is a necessary incident of sovereignty. I shall not enter into the metaphysical question whether paper notes are money—or whether law can make money out of anything but coin. It is enough to know that paper may be the equivalent of money,—that it may perform the functions and answer all the purposes of money, and that every nation, of necessity, has the inherent essential right to confer these functions upon it. No nation ever went through a long or expensive war by the use of specie alone. The necessities of war compel a resort to this sovereign, indispensable power of making other things than metallic coin a legal tender.

But it is urged with great vehemence and persistency, that these Treasury notes will depreciate in value. Members and Presses have tasked their powers adequately to represent the disasters which will flow from the predicted depreciation of this "irredeemable paper currency." I read, with the sentiments of admiration for his genius and his brilliant imagination which his writings, especially upon financial topics, never fail to inspire, a glowing letter from a distinguished gentleman—Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, in yesterday's *Atlas and Argus*—depicting in graphic and impressive colors the ruin that was certain to overtake the country if these issues were to be made a legal tender. Well sir, my first thought was that we must be nearing the millenium when the *Atlas and Argus* quotes Mr. Ruggles as high financial authority. *Redeant Saturnia regna!* We must have already reached the golden age. But I confess I cannot see the predicted dangers. They may have some other existence, possibly, than in the imagination so capacious of such things, but to use a pithy colloquialism, I can't see it. I grant fully that if these notes were not made a legal tender they might be forced to a very low point of depreciation. There would be very many persons interested in thus reducing their value, and they would doubtless effect it. The gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Alvord) made what seemed to be the very extraordinary statement that the banks desired that these notes might be made a legal tender, in order that they might buy them up at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Mr. Alvord—The gentleman misunderstood me entirely.

Mr. Raymond—I confess I made the reference solely on the strength of the report of the gentleman's remarks in the *Atlas and Argus*.

Mr. Alvord—The report is incorrect. I made no such statement. I said nothing of the wishes of the banks on this point.

Mr. Raymond—As a matter of fact, I believe the banks are opposed to making these notes a legal tender, for the very obvious reason that they do not wish them to come into competition with their own notes of circulation. Undoubtedly, dealers in depreciated currency would be very glad to prevent these notes from being made a legal tender, because they would profit largely by their depreciation. But is that a reason why it should not be done? Do bankers and brokers govern the country? Must the Government modify its measures to suit their interests or their wishes?

Mr. Murphy—Does the gentleman from New-York understand that these notes are to be made a legal tender between man and man, or only between the Government and those who have dealings with it?

Mr. Raymond—Both. It will be used to pay both private and public debts. And it is only thus that it can be protected from the competition and the direct efforts of interested parties to depreciate its value. If it is made a legal tender it cannot greatly depreciate. Gold may possibly command a small premium as it does now,—for gold is useful for many purposes which a paper currency cannot reach. It is needed, for example, for shipments abroad, and must be had at whatever price. But this indicates no depreciation in the current value of Treasury notes. Where is the hardship, I should like to know, to anybody, of making these notes a legal tender?

Mr. Ruggles sketches to us, in glowing phrase, the sad fate of the widow and orphan who may be compelled to take Treasury notes, and thus lend their "little all" to the Government of the country. Well, Sir, I am as compassionate as most men. I would not willingly do aught to injure the widow and orphan. Yet I do not believe any of that class of the community would die of grief even if they should find themselves in possession of some of these Treasury notes,—no, Sir, not even if they should be of very large denominations, and very numerous at that. Why should they, Sir? They would pay rent. They would buy coal and provisions, and all the necessaries of life. And unless the widow and orphan were told by dramatic financiers, or interested money dealers, or unscrupulous politicians, that they had loaned their "little all" to the Government and were in danger of losing it, I do not believe the idea would ever occur to one in a thousand of them. These notes would answer all the purposes of money,—and would be just as good as money always and everywhere. And they would have this additional advantage, of having the same value in one State as in another.

But, Sir, we are pointed to historical examples as furnishing conclusive proof of the assertion that this currency will depreciate. The Chairman of Ways and Means went back to 1813—to the era of the Revolution—to show that paper money always does and always must depreciate. He even went still further back, and brought into this hall and held up to our astonished vision a bill of credit issued by the Colony of New-York as long ago as 1745, and demanded to know what difference there was between that bill and the notes the Government is about to issue. As much, Sir, as there is between the Colony of New-York in 1745 and the imperial Republic of the United States in 1862! What, moreover, he demanded, was the difference between the emission of paper credits in the Revolution and the proposed emission now? Why should not these fall in value now as they did then? Why may we not expect to see these selling at the rate of a hundred for one as those did then?

I can point him to several particulars in which they differ. In the first place, the Continental money was not issued on the faith and authority of the Congress. They issued them, and called on the several *States* to provide for their payment. The States did not respond to the call,—yet Congress persisted in increasing their issue, and in making their payment depend on the will of the States. This was one reason of their depreciation which does not exist now. In the next place, they were not made a legal tender; the States were recommended to make them so, but Congress only received them in payment of public dues. They had none of the characteristics of money, and of course could not hold its place or perform its functions. In the third place, they did not rest upon a basis of taxation, nor were they convertible with stocks which did, and those which are about to be issued now are. As to the notes issued during the last war, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has given us the reason of their depreciation. A direct tax was levied to "ballast" them, but "the taxes, he tells us, were very imperfectly collected," and so the security failed. That certainly is not likely to be the case now. There is to be no reluctance on the part of our people to pay the taxes, no matter how heavy they may be, required to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the public debt. Besides all this, Sir, let the gentleman consider the wide difference between the nation then and the nation now,—its population, its wealth, its resources, its prosperity, the ability and the willingness of its people to bear all burdens, and to make all sacrifices demanded by the public good. Look at our commerce just struggling into life in the era of the Revolution, and in the last war swept from the seas by our foe, or embargoed by our own laws in our own ports—now covering the broad waters that encircle the planet and rivaling that of the proudest commercial nations of the world. All the conditions of our being are changed. Then we were struggling for independence, our people were exhausted by a long war, destitute of resources, prostrate in business, disheartened by suffering and unable to shoulder the burdens laid upon them. Now we are peaceful, rich, full of heroic spirit and of determined courage, ready to do and to bear all that may be demanded to preserve the institutions that have made us so.

I heard with some surprise the Chairman of Ways and Means exclaim:

> "Why, Mr. Speaker, *what is the public faith of the United States good for to-day?* Its 6 per cent. stocks are selling for 90 cents on the dollar, and if this rebellion is not put down, if by any contingency whatever it shall become successful, and these rebellious States shall become sovereign and independent, *where is the financial ability of this Government to fulfill its pledge of faith?* Unless we conquer this rebellion, unless we bring back these revolted and rebellious sisters, this Government is, in my judgment, destined to be broken up. It is not merely one dismemberment, but the States are all dissolved, and there is no longer a Federal Government. The West will take care of itself; the East will go by herself; and the Empire State will stand, as it can stand, itself, alone, supreme, *Excelsior* evermore. *Where is the public faith of the Federal Government under such circumstances?* Where would be the public faith of the State of New-York, if all south of the Erie Canal was in a state of rebellion? You could not get a dollar upon its stocks, under such circumstances. So it is at Washington, at the present time. There must be something more tangible and real that can be reached, and on which financiers can put their fingers, before they will put their hands into their pockets—something on which taxes can be levied, before they will give up their money to the Government."

I need not say, Sir, that I do not allow myself to contemplate any such contingency, though I do not, by any means concur with the gentleman in his gloomy anticipations of the future, even in the case supposed. We do not depend upon the Slave States for our prosperity—for our stability, for our ability to maintain a strong and united Government. We have the elements of empire and the instincts of empire, here in the Free States of the Union, and if by any catastrophy, which can only be due to our own lack of wisdom or of courage, the Southern States should not come back, our first care on fixing that fact will be to consolidate the nation of the North into a compact, prosperous and a formidable power. We are not to go to pieces like a crazy bark upon a rocky coast. Nor is the fear of such a catastrophe my leading motive for desiring to see the rebellion crushed and the South brought back. It is not so much for our sake as for theirs, that I desire to see the nine millions of the people of the Southern States again brought under the influence and the discipline of the free Constitution of the United States, and they will be brought back, Sir. Let us do our duty, and we may speedily dismiss all fears, all misgivings of such disasters as disturb the imagination and swerve the judgment of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. "What is the public faith of the United States worth to-day?" Millions of money, Sir, and thousands upon thousands of lives! I do not go to Wall-street to measure it. I go to the great hearts of the American people. Let the honorable gentleman go there, instead of to the Bank parlors and the Brokers' offices of the commercial metropolis, and he will find reason for taking fresh courage and for lending a more zealous and more ardent support to the Government which is struggling with this rebellion.

Now, Sir, I come to another objection urged against the issue of these notes. It has been said that they will *inflate* the business of the country to an enormous extent. Well, Sir, if that is true, it is an objection entitled to weight. But let us see if there is any such danger. Is the business of the country so brisk and prosperous now that it can bear no additional stimulus? If there is to be any inflation, it must come from the expenditure of this money among the people—from its payment to contractors for the army, to manufacturers, to merchants, to artizans, and to laborers of every description. Is there any danger that such payments will cause any undue inflation? If we were now on the high tide of prosperity—if the business of the country had reached such a point of expansion as it did in 1856 or 1857, then we might well apprehend that any further inflation would prove dangerous. But this is not the fact. The business of the country, in many of its most important branches, is well nigh paralyzed. Our exports exceed our imports. Business needs a stimulus. The people of the country need something that shall give it augmented impetus. If there should be an enormous issue of these notes, they might be dangerous. Inflation and depreciation of currency is due to the fact that the supply is greater than is needed for the ordinary and legitimate performance of the business of the country. But when the circulation is not greater than is thus required, there can be no inflation. And it is for Congress to watch this movement, and to check the issue whenever it becomes excessive. I cannot think that the issue proposed can produce any such result, especially in view of the provisions and circumstances by which tendencies in that direction would be checked.

In the first place, the funding of these notes in the Government bonds for which specific provision is made, will tend to withdraw them from circulation and keep them from unduly inflating the currency. In the next place, if made a legal tender, they will be received by the Banks as specie, and retained as the basis of circulation. and, in the third place, the amount of our produce is so much in excess of the home demand that its price must depend far more on the price abroad than on the accidents of the currency at home.

Nor is it fair to urge, as gentlemen have done, that the price of provisions will be increased, without taking into consideration the fact that the wages of labor will be increased by the same causes in precisely the same ratio. The Chairman of Ways and Means cited the instance of New-Orleans as an instance of great and enviable prosperity secured by her holding her banks to a rigid specie basis. The price of labor and of supplies, he says, was thus kept so low that foreign vessels sought that port in preference to any other. This, Sir, one would suppose would be an argument to be addressed rather to foreigners than to our own people. It may suit the interest of the foreign shipper to have the wages of labor kept thus low, but what do our own laborers say about it? Nor can I think that the prosperity of New-Orleans is due to the fact that her banks are required to keep specie on hand to the amount of one-third of their circulation. I see by the bank returns of yesterday that the New-York Banks, without any such requirement of law, have *four times as much* specie on hand as the aggregate amount of their circulation. New-Orleans has grown to be a great commercial city because she lies at the mouth and receives the wealth of that mighty artery of commerce which drains the most extensive and the most fertile valley in the Western world.

Now, Sir, I beg to refer briefly to another objection—I can scarcely call it an argument—urged against this policy of the Government, the other evening, by the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Alvord.) He opposed it because he thought he detected in it tendencies towards a reëstablishment of a National Bank. In the name of all that is good, Mr. Chairman, is that ghost never to be laid? Are we never—never to be delivered from its visitation? Must it haunt always and everywhere, those who had a hand in the bloody deed which sent it forth to wander among the political tombs and sepulchres of the last twenty-five or thirty years? I am not disturbed by it, Sir. It never knocks at my door. I had no hand in the murder—I can say to it, as Macbeth said to Banquo—

> "Never shake thy gory locks at me;
> Thou can'st not say I did it."

But why, Sir, should it disturb anybody at this late day? Why should it be stalked across the Council halls of the State or the nation? Why should its fading features be ever and anon revived to frighten timid souls from their propriety, and perplex the counsels of the Republic at this most perilous and critical period of its existence? Let it rest, Sir, in the tomb in Tennessee which holds the stern old hero, who "*made* a ghost" of the gigantic corporation which threw its huge and formidable bulk across his political pathway. I cannot deem it quite fair thus to appeal to prejudice rather than reason—to the animosities and apprehensions of the past, against the policy which the necessities of the present imperatively require. I certainly have no such thought or idea as the gentleman assumes to lie at the basis of this issue of Treasury notes. Nor does he, in my judgment, consult the proprieties of the occasion more closely when he pursues this hint, and intimates that the policy may possibly perpetuate in power those who hold it, and render it impossible for the people to replace them by others whom they prefer. Are we then, Sir, even now moving and acting under the shadow of another Presidential election? Must we, then, stop to cipher out its possible bearings upon that result, before we can give our assent to any policy which the Government may deem essential to its preservation? I feel no such inclination. It is true, Sir, my relations to this question are somewhat different from those of the gentleman from Onondaga. I voted for the candidate who succeeded and now holds the Presidential office; which he did not. If he voted for that one of the opposing candidates who now holds high rank in the rebel army, and is fighting against the flag which he aimed to clutch, I take it he cannot be especially desirous to repeat the act. If he voted for the other Democratic nominee, he voted for a man who would never have allowed a thought or suspicion of the Presidency to interfere with the discharge of his duty to the Government in its struggle with rebellion. But, Sir, so far as I am concerned, I will be frank enough to say, that whatever may be my wishes, I have not the slightest belief that any man, responsibly connected with the administration of the Government in such times as these, can ever hope for election to the Presidency. The responsibilities are too vast; the certainty of encountering popular censure, either by ill success or by trespassing upon public feeling, is too palpable to permit expectations of any such result. I am not actuated, in my course, in the remotest degree, by any considerations of whatever nature, connected with the Presidential election.

And now, Sir, having thus endeavored to vindicate the policy of the Government by answering the objections urged against it, I have a right to ask those who resist it *what alternative* they can propose. If the Government may not issue these notes, *what can they do to carry on the war?* They must have money, and they must have it at once. How can they get it? They cannot throw their stocks upon the market without very great and heavy sacrifices. The Banks cannot take them. Capitalists cannot take them. Money must be had, and specie cannot possibly supply it. I have endeavored to show, and I believe, that the issue of these notes is a matter of *absolute necessity*;—that the Government cannot possibly go on with the prosecution of the war in any other way. I have also sought to show that they rest upon a perfectly solid and substantial basis; that the provision for taxation is certain and ample,—that the convertibility of these notes into bonds thus based upon taxation render them perfectly safe,—that they must be made a legal tender in order to defeat combinations to depreciate their market value,—and that they cannot injuriously affect the general business of the country, while they are absolutely indispensable to the support of the Government in the prosecution of the war.

Now, Sir, let me say in conclusion, that whether I have succeeded or not in answering the objections urged against this measure, I think I have a right to say, that if those who oppose it can offer no better plan in its stead, they ought not to denounce and stigmatize it. As a measure of financial necessity it is the right arm of the nation's power. You may weaken it,—you may, by steady and persistent assault, injure the credit of this currency, create alarm as to its stability and value, and thus do something toward producing the results which you predict. But just to the extent to which you can effect this result do you paralyze the arm already raised to crush the rebellion. And let me say further, Sir, without the slightest desire to make any personal application of the remark, or to give by it the slightest offence to anyone, that if such an attack upon what is a certain inevitable policy of the Government, a policy which it cannot possibly avoid, which it must adopt and carry out, and in which it needs the support of every loyal community and of every loyal man,—it should come from some other quarter. It would have occasioned no surprise, however great the regret it might have inspired, if it had come from those who support the Government in general terms, but denounce each one of its specific acts,—who met at Syracuse and adopted a resolution sustaining the Government, but censuring each and every measure which it has found necessary for its own preservation—and who fasten habitually upon every apparent deviation from the strict letter of constitutional law on the part of those who are struggling with all the energy of natural desperation to keep both the Constitution and the Union from utter destruction.

I am not at all surprised to see the *Atlas and Argus* denouncing this policy and rallying against it day by day those who cannot, even in this hour of peril, forget their allegiance to party, or lay aside, even for a moment, their attachment to the dogmas and the issues for which they fought so warmly twenty years ago. But the National Government should have been spared such assaults in the house of its friends. It had a right to look for a different support from those who rallied so nobly and courageously to its succor in the hour of its distress, and who pledged themselves to stand by it, through weal and through woe, until the peril should be overpast. I do not desire to see the Government assailed or weakened in any of the measures which it may find necessary for the prosecution of this war, by any of that great, that patriotic party which organized this Assembly, and which holds control of its business and its action.

I trust and pray that, in addition to the perils and the sufferings it is forced to sustain in its contest with rebellion, it shall not have the additional agony, so beautifully described by Byron, in his lines on the death of Kirk White—who perished the victim of his own sensitive genius:

> "So the struck eagle stretched along the plain,
> No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
> Viewed his own feather in the fatal dart,
> And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart.
> Keen were his pangs; but keener far to feel,
> He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel;
> While the same plumage that had warmed his nest,
> Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast."

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard

P. E.—SEE TIMES OF JAN. 23 AND 24. WHY do you not write? Am most anxious to hear from you. Address through Personal, or WALDO, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.

A BACHELOR, AGED 35, OF FAIR PERSONAL appearance, doing a lucrative business, wishes to correspond with a widow lady, matrimonially inclined, either in City or country, not over 30, of good family, and enjoying a competency. A desire for a pleasant home and kind, sensible wife prompts this advertisement. References exchanged at proper time. Letters addressed to CHARLES COLLINS, Box No. 2,879 New-York Post-Office, will be held strictly confidential.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH CAPITAL WANTED, to establish a commission business in Government securities, mercantile paper, and sterling exchange. The advertiser has a large acquaintance among our banks and bill drawers, and was long connected with the United States Treasury, as payer of interest on Government Loans. Address W. T. S., care of J. Russell, Esq., Cashier U. S. Treasury, No. 32 Wall-st.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a profitable cash business in a Western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half-interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to WM. R. BABCOCK, No. 526 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

A BUSINESS DONE ENTIRELY FOR cash, will be sold for $3,000, or its equivalent in real or personal property. It is worthy the attention of any person desiring business with this investment. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE.—The reason for selling, the owner is about leaving the City. For particulars, address D., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE ÆRATED BREAD.—READ THE FOLlowing certificate from Dr. Willard Parker:

East-Twelfth-st., N. Y.

I have found the Ærated Bread of superior quality in all respects. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is eminently healthful, inasmuch as it contains none of the products or results of fermentation.

WILLARD PARKER.

Manufactured at the corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. For sale everywhere.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

Office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers,
New-York, Jan. 30, 1862.

LOST—CITY OF CINCINNATI COUPONS, H 49, due Jan. 1, 1862, $30, and F 3, 4 and 17, due Feb. 1, 1862, 3 of $30 each. The finder is requested to return them to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

LOST—ON THE EVENING ON THE 28TH, ON 4TH-av., between 19th and 29th sts., an onyx bracelet in the form of ben is, with burnished gold clasps. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 64 East 19th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

MAKE HASTE AND GET MARRIED.—Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards. Plate and 50 cards, $1. Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, $1, at WHAITE'S, No. 1 Astor House, Barclay-st. Samples forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge.

NEW INSTITUTION—FOR THE LOST AND found. Have the curiosity to send to No. 307 Broadway and get a copy of the "General Agent," which explains the plan. This publication is something entirely new, original, and costs nothing.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have important intelligence from the rebel States, by way of Fortress Monroe. Dispatches from Augusta and Savannah, Ga., render it probable that the capture of the latter place by the National forces will be soon effected. The dates from there are to Wednesday last, at which time a number of National vessels had passed up behind Little Tybee Island to the north end of Wilmington Island, thereby cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski and the city. At last accounts six of them were at Wall's Cut, and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river. Two steamers with provisions for Fort Pulaski had been convoyed by Tatnall's "Fleet" down the river, but our gunboats opened upon them, and compelled them to return to Savannah. The rebels boast, however, that the Fort is provisioned for six months, and that it cannot be taken by any force which the Government can bring against it. All of which remains to be proved.

The only intelligence relative to the Burnside Expedition which we have this morning, is an item from the rebels, stating that some pilots, who refused to give their services to Gen. Burnside, had represented at Norfolk that the National forces attached to the Expedition were thirty thousand strong, and that the fleet numbered one hundred and seventy-five vessels. Perhaps the pilots are right.

The straits to which the rebels are being reduced will be found exemplified in a paragraph in the Norfolk *Day Book*, calling upon the women to contribute their old woolen skirts and dresses to the Government, for putting up fixed ammunition, the price of flannel being so high that the rebel Government cannot afford to buy it.

Our Washington correspondent states positively that Gen. Stone has retired from the command of the Division at Poolesville, on the Upper Potomac.

A private letter from Gibraltar, dated Jan. 6, received by a merchant in Boston, states that a suspicious-looking steamer had been cruising in the Straits since the day previous.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, with two days later advices from Europe, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Liverpool Shipowners' Association had memorialized the British Government against the stone blockade of Charleston, and Earl Russell replied that he had sent dispatches to Lord Lyons deploring the course which had been pursued, and expressing hopes that the proceeding would not be repeated at any other port. The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* said he would not be surprised to hear that all the Great Powers had united in a policy on this subject, and that, too, going beyond protest, and amounting to prohibition. The *Official Gazette* contains correspondence between Earl Russell and Lord Lyons, in relation to a British schooner, which had been captured for breach of the blockade, having been brought into New-York with the English flag flying under the American flag. Mr. Seward had repudiated the act. Three British seamen, who had been captured in an attempt to break the blockade, had been made to swear that they would never attempt to do it again; and this act, also, Mr. Seward had condemned. A telegram from London, dated the 19th ult., forwards a newspaper paragraph suggesting the intervention of France and England in the American war. It was thought that such action would be gladly accepted by the rebels, and would also give satisfaction in the North. The *Sumter* had been ordered by the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz, and she had gone to Gibraltar. The *Journal des Débats* thinks that Lord Palmerston's intentions toward the United States are not pacific. The *Temps* said that Mason and Slidell would be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South; but the *Presse* said that the French Government would not receive them, nor any other Southern Commissioners. The *Independance Belge* said that France would remonstrate against the blockade, while England would give France her moral support. The *Pays* said that the Government of Ecuador had solicited the mediation of England in Peru, and that England had accepted the duty. Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. say: "American stocks without change or business." Trade in Manchester continued to be very depressed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, petitions in favor of a Bankrupt law, and advocating emancipation, were presented. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension roll all names of persons who take up arms against the Government. A bill authorizing the detail of Naval officers for the inspection of vessels, before troops are embarked upon them, was passed. The joint resolution appropriating $35,000 for the expenses attending the exhibition of the products of American industry at the coming World's Fair in London was debated and finally rejected, 22 to 17. A bill to secure the completion of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad was appropriately referred. The bill to prohibit American citizens from embarking in the Coolie trade was passed. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was concurred in, so the bill is finally passed. The case of Mr. Bright was further considered, and speeches were made by Messrs. McDougall, of California, and Johnson, of Tennessee, the former against and the latter in favor of Mr. Bright's expulsion. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Foster, of Connecticut, and Kennedy, of Maryland. Mr. Bright followed, and asked that his record might be examined by the new Senators from Missouri and Virginia. The Senate, without action, adjourned until Monday.

In the House, an editorial contained in the Chicago *Tribune*, stating that one-third of the cartridges furnished to the Burnside Expedition contained no powder, was referred to the Special Committee on Contracts. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing army and navy contracts under the rule of military law, with power to punish fraud and infidelity. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the House how many regimental bands are employed in the army, and whether their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the service. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of oak timber. A resolution from the Government Contract Committee, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the General Order contract in this City, was adopted. Another resolution from the same Committee, asking information relative to the offices of Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer in this City, was adopted. Consideration of the Treasury Note bill was further postponed until Monday next. The House went into Committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, and Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, made a speech on the present condition of affairs in the country. He was in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war, but appealed to the House to stand by the President. Mr. Dunlap, of Kentucky, argued that Slavery was not the cause of the rebellion, but that ambition was. When the Committee rose, the resolutions of the New-York Legislature, asking that each State be allowed to assume its quota of the National tax, and assess and collect the same, were presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A report from the Government Contract Committee, relative to the transportation of troops over the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad in Missouri, was presented, followed by a report from the Judiciary Committee, declaring that all railroads which have received aid from the Government are obliged to transport troops, arms and munitions free of expense to the Government. No vote was taken upon the report. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, favorable reports were made on the bill making an appropriation to support the Government for the fiscal year; authorizing the Canal Board to reduce the expenses of printing; amending the act to lay out the northern portion of this City; amending the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad act; for the better regulation of the Brooklyn firemen, and relating to offences committed against Joint Stock Companies. Notice was given of a bill for the better protection of gas consumers in the State. Among the bills introduced was one for the withdrawal of the circulating bills of incorporated banks whose charters have expired; one authorizing the construction of a railroad in Kings and Queens Counties, and one for the better security of human life in the Metropolitan Police District. The resolution to instruct the New-York Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of Mr. Bright, was then taken up and debated with much warmth until the adjournment, but no vote was taken.

In the Assembly, the report of the Quarantine Commissioners was presented, recommending various arrangements in the classification and treatment of diseases. The Governor, in his accompanying message, indorses the action of the Commissioners, but in view of the fact that the objects of the Commission have been attained, recommends a repeal of the law under which it was appointed. Consideration of the resolutions relating to the financial policy of the General Government was then resumed, and, after considerable debate, they were passed, as originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The first two resolutions were passed unanimously, and the third was passed by a vote of 79 to 28.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hamburg steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. Meier, from Hamburg 13th inst., and Southampton 15th, at 9 P. M., arrived yesterday morning after a most tempestuous passage. From the 22d to the 29th, she had very heavy gales from the northwest, during which she lost four boats and damaged three of her remaining ones, stove bulwarks, etc. Also, lost overboard four seamen and disabled three others. She has a large cargo and a number of passengers.

The gunboats *Huron* and *Chocura*, which have been constructed at Boston, have just made successful trial trips.

The steamer *Kensington*, of the Boston and Philadelphia line, has been sold to the United States Government, and will be taken into the dry-dock at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy-yard for examination before she goes to sea. The *Kensington* is an A1 propeller steamer of 1,052 tons, and was built at Philadelphia in 1858. It is said she is to be used as a dispatch-boat between Key West and Ship Island.

Patrick Grattan, Postmaster under President Buchanan, at West Troy, was arrested on Wednesday, by Deputy-Marshal Winslow, on a charge of forging the returns of his office while Postmaster. He was taken to Albany, where he gave bail to appear at the next session of the Court in Rochester and answer to the indictment.

Mr. Truman H. Safford, of the Harvard College Observatory, announces the discovery by Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of Hamilton College Observatory, New York, of a new asteroid. Both these observers had been watching the same asteroid, as they supposed, but calculation by Mr. Safford proved that the one on which Dr. Peters had his telescope fixed was one not previously noted.

The proceedings of the Board of Pilot Commissioners in the matter of the suspension of Ralph Noble, were yesterday before Justice Ingraham, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on *certiorari*, the relator seeking to have the judgment of suspension reversed. Decision was reserved. A case which has been in Chancery for forty-four years was yesterday before Justice Ingraham, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. The will of Samuel Samuels, now admitted to probate, leaves $100 to the Jewish congregation, "Bnai Jeshurun," in Greene-street, and $100 for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum under the charge of the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The favorable advices by the *Africa* yesterday, occasioned more activity in Breadstuffs, the export demand having increased, and prices of shipping brands of Flour advanced 5c. per bbl., closing buoyantly. Wheat was a shade higher, and Corn 1c. per bushel dearer. Cotton was dull and heavy. Provisions were less freely purchased; Pork and Beef were firm; Bacon and Lard depressed. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Fruit, Candles, Hemp, Seeds, Spices and Whisky, were inactive. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Teas, Tallow and Tobacco. The freight engagements were rather more extensive, but at unsettled rates.

A Task for the Treasury Office.—The House of Representatives, at the instance of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee, yesterday made a call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a most comprehensive account of the cost of the Custom-house establishment in this city, past and present. The salary, emoluments, and perquisites of every nature, in all its ramifications. We do not know that the developments will prove as rich for Mr. Van Wyck as the perquisites aforesaid are to the Collector, Surveyor, and their fellows; but it is well that the public should know something of the actual figures. The prerogatives of the establishment might also be referred to with profit. They have increased, are increasing, and ought possibly to be diminished. At all events, the time is not propitious for adding another legal arm to this local service in the shape of a Solicitor of Customs.

The Stone Blockade—Tricks of the British Ministry.

England has made the Stone Blockade a diplomatic question. It is broadly hinted she *may* make it a *casus belli*. Incredible though the announcement may seem, it is not permitted to doubt it; and we print in another column various extracts in relation to the question, which may well be read with mingled emotions. We are told that Earl Russell has been appealed to to intervene in the matter, and that the Secretary rejoins that he had already sent dispatches to Lord Lyons in December "expressing the dissatisfaction of the British Government at such a proceeding, and strong hopes that it would not be repeated at any other port."

We have no information as to what reply our Government have made to this strange piece of diplomacy; but if it at all responds to public sentiment, it will take the form of an emphatic, Mind your own business! What is it that we have done? One may well ask the question after reading the astounding charges of some British and French journals. Charleston harbor is approached by five different channels. Of these channels—*ours* by the presence of our blockading squadron—we choose to block up one or two: at the rest we station naval vessels. This is the whole matter, and it is necessary to realize it to appreciate the extravagances of certain European journals—partly misled by the heated language at first held here as to the stone blockade, and partly, it must be owned, the inspiration of a malicious spirit. It is assumed that the whole coast is to be thus blockaded and every harbor obstructed or destroyed. It is needless to state that this is utterly erroneous and absurd. This method of sealing up harbors was employed with a special design, and forms but a small and insignificant part of our general plan of blockade, which already has ward over every inlet, bay, sound, river, island, key or channel of the Southern seaboard. Equally unfounded is the assumption of the journals, and to which the French official paper, the *Moniteur*, gives especial weight, that the *destruction* of Charleston harbor has been accomplished by the stone fleet. If it were not known that stone blockades, in the case of ports like those of Charleston and Savannah were destined to be, at the worst, only temporary—the drift of great rivers and the action of the shifting sands being sure in the end to cut a fresh channel for themselves—it might be admitted that such obstructions to navigation were open to grave exceptions in the interest of a world wide commerce. Our Government, perfectly instructed no doubt, as to the physical relations of the question, did not design that the stone blockade should remain permanently. We do not mention this important circumstance to modify in any way our relations to the act, for the question as to the permanance of the destruction of Charleston harbor is one of fact not of law. Neither is it necessary to dwell seriously on the ignorant charge of the *Times*, that Charleston is the only good harbor along the coast of the State, when it is patent to the world that the United States have opened to the ships of all nations at Port Royal, a harbor infinitely better in every respect than that which Southern indolence has for two hundred years allowed to be the chief means of ingress and egress to the Palmetto State.

We cannot but think that, when these facts, which so alter the aspect of the case of the stone blockade are understood in England, they must have their due weight with all rightly disposed minds. We are not willing to believe that the people who displayed so genuine a satisfaction at the settlement of the late menacing international question, and so just an appreciation of the motive that governed the United States throughout the whole transaction, are disposed to rush at so frivolous a pretext for war. When journals like the London *Observer* and the Manchester *Guardian*, bluster about Britain's design to "prohibit" our employment of the Stone blockade, we understand of course that something must be allowed to those who, seeing their malignant prophecies drowned in universal ridicule and contempt, are fain to catch even at straws to save themselves. The question is, whether right-thinking Englishmen will see as clearly as we do at this distance how resolutely the party in power are determined at all hazards—for ends of their own—to swell rather than to check what Mr. Seward has graphically called "the currents that seem to be bringing the two countries into collision." The howl about the stone blockade illustrates, as nothing else could, the desperation of their cause. It is worth while to have had so shining a proof of how intense, and yet how groundless, is their hostility to the United States. And it is also most gratifying to believe, that the attempt to convert this single incident of our struggle into a ground of intervention, will only tend to disgust the masses of the British people with the conspicuous rancor and malignity of the arristocratic clique now in power.

Let Them Pass.—The Canadian journals which have exhibited such a spirit of bitter hostility to the National Government, have been sadly puzzled how to conduct themselves of late. The Toronto *Leader*, for instance, found abundant themes for discussion in the *Trent* case, and the suspension of specie payments by our banks; but when the rebels sustained that disastrous defeat in Kentucky it doubted and denied the facts until Gen. Thomas made his official report; and then,—local matters suddenly assumed such importance that it could only find space for a bare statement of the result. Just at present the *Leader* makes the comparatively trifling losses sustained by the Burnside Expedition a text for most jubilant discourses upon the difficulties of the task which the National authorities have before them, and now that its masters over the water have fallen to finding fault with the stone blockade of Charleston, the *Leader* will probably, in the course of a few days, awake to a conviction of the barbarous outrage which has been committed.

If these Canadian journals,—the *Leader* and its imitators,—had strength enough to be energetic in their denunciations, if they could exhibit sufficient vigor to be malignant, it might be possible to get up a little honest indignation at the misrepresentations in which they abound, or to exhibit hearty contempt for antagonists who are capable of dealing so continually in falsehoods. As it is, they can only excite a feeble feeling of disgust.

An Important Strategical Plan.

An eminent military authority of this country, has recently prepared some carefully considered strategical views of the campaign, which have been laid before members of Congress, and, we believe, also before the War Department. This gentleman, in opposition to the received opinion, takes the ground, not only that no "Advance from Washington" is intended, but that none ought to be made, if it were practicable. The only results, he states, of Gen McClellan's forcing the rebels from their intrenchments, would be the occupation of Richmond—a barren and unimportant triumph—and the retreat of the Confederate forces by various roads to the South and Southwest; they, at the same time, destroying bridges and railroads behind them and sweeping the country clear of forage and supplies. All that the South would lose by the retreat would be the ground of Virginia, while our armies could not pursue the retreating enemy. Their military power would be unimpraired, and they could soon collect a new army from the heart of their territory. Washington, therefore, he considers the worst feasible base of military operations against the South. "The true military principle," he says, "requires that a base of operations be selected as near as possible to the heart of the enemy's country, and from which the lines of movements upon the decisive points shall be as short as possible." Our object should be to advance *immediately*, and on such a line as to conduct to the heart of the rebellious States, gaining a position where, with a large army, we can prevent the enemy's forces from concentrating, and can strike them in detail, at the same time cutting the Confederacy in two.

Such a line of operations he conceives to exist in Kentucky, with a base at Louisville extending to Nashville, and on the southwest to Memphis and even Montgomery. With an army of 100,000 men near the northeastern frontier of Alabama, with its lines upon Memphis and Louisville kept open, we could divide the Southwestern from the Southeastern States, and be in a position to hold double the number in check on the other side, prevent their concentration, and fall upon them in detail with superior numbers. Such an army could arm and protect the Union population in East Tennessee, foster the loyal feeling in the mountains of Georgia and Alabama, and split the rebellious Confederacy. Should the rebel army of Virginia withdraw from that State to prevent this movement, they must lose many of their North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia regiments; they must fight on ground which we should choose, with the certainty that if defeated, the troops from West Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are cut off from their homes.

This strategical position our authority (a very high one) thinks must strike every military man as the only one which promises success and a speedy close of the campaign. To secure it, he advises *at once withdrawing the greater part of the army before Washington*, leaving say a garrison of 50,000 men in the intrenchments and on the river, and at once throwing 150,000 drilled and disciplined troops into Kentucky to unite with the armies of Gen. Halleck and Gen. Buell for a march upon Nashville. We should then have 300,000 men rapidly advancing on Nashville and North Alabama. Such a force would be irresistible, and Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama would at once fall into our hands.

The army at Manassas must then either fall back into North and South Carolina, where the means of subsistence are most scanty, or attempt to cross the mountains into Tennessee, where the communications are probably soon to be in our hands. Any desperate advance of the rebels on the Potomac will be impossible in the present condition of the roads, and could not be attempted with any hope of success while fifty thousand men hold Washington and the banks of the river. More troops, too, could easily be advanced from Fortress Monroe and other points, if such a desperate effort were made. With this plan our authority believes that the rebellion could in effect be broken down in two months, and the turning point in the military campaign be reached.

From any "forward movement" from Washington he has no hopes of any decisive result. If Gen. McClellan is forced into it by popular impatience, he believes the effects will be either unimportant or disastrous. "The battle which shall put down the rebellion," he forcibly says, "is to be fought in the West."

We are happy that these views—the results of a long military experience and much study in the science of strategy—coincide with the plan of campaign which this journal has always urged. Such a plan seems peculiarly to suit the present unfortunate state of the roads and the unfavorable weather we are likely to meet with. It is exceedingly doubtful whether heavy artillery—such as would be necessary in the advance from the Potomac—can be dragged through the horrible roads in Virginia before April. In Kentucky, on the other hand, and Tennessee, much of the advance can be made by rivers—the Tennessee and Cumberland; and the roads, according to all accounts, do not seem such a bottomless pit of mire and slime as in the moist climate near the coast. There, too, we have no long-fortified fortifications to assail—for Manassas may be a second Sebastopol now—and the strong positions of Columbus and Bowling Green can be turned. The rebels, in dispatching their two best Generals to Kentucky, evidently feel that the theatre of the war has changed. Shall we be less slow to see it? It must be remembered also by our military leaders, that we have not an unlimited time to wait for a slowly-developing plan of campaign. There are political and sanitary questions affecting this campaign, as well as military. The constantly-threatening danger of the recognition of the Confederacy by foreign powers, and the interruption of the blockade, are conditions of the problem; and, furthermore, the malaria of the coasts of the Carolinas and Louisiana.

We do not speak of the fearful expense of the War; but Europe and the Southern fevers leave us but a short time in which to do our vast work. We must strike soon, if we ever mean to strike home. Any plan which seems to promise a speedier conclusion of the campaign, certainly deserves the careful consideration of the War Department and the Commander-in-Chief.

The Proposed "Solicitor of Customs."

Our readers will find in another column a communication in relation to the proposed Solicitor of Customs. The writer thinks we were misinformed in some of the most important of the facts which we stated, a few days ago, in relation to the legal business of the United States arising under the Revenue laws. We argued that the statement that there were six hundred suits now pending under those laws was a very great exaggeration. We still think that it is such, and that it is our correspondent, and not ourselves, who is misinformed. Let us see.

There are such suits pending both in the District and Circuit Courts. We understand the letter to refer to the former when it speaks of "120 suits *in rem* and *personam*." We stated that there were 115 suits pending in the District Court. There is, therefore, no great difference between us thus far. In the Circuit Court are the suits against Collectors, which are stated by our correspondent, as they were by Collector Barney, at 480 in number. We argued that the calendar was the best test of that actual number, and that it showed only 250. Our correspondent says it is not the best, because the calendar "is made up monthly in the Admiralty Court, where these cases must be first heard, and necessarily and properly it contains only such cases as the Government, in any particular month, intends to bring to trial."

We are afraid our legal friend has not had very much practice in these cases, or he would have known that, so far from their being heard first in the Admiralty Court, they are never heard there. The smell of the Admiralty even does not pass upon any of them. They are actions at Common Law, tried before a judge and jury. Moreover, the calendar is not made up monthly in the Circuit Court, for it holds sessions for the trial of jury causes but twice a year, and so far from only such causes being put on as the Government—that is the Collectors—intend to try, they have no option of trial. They being defendants, cannot move the cases to trial, when they are called.

Now, the calendar of the Circuit Court contains but 250 of these cases, none of them going back further than 1859, and we submit that, supposing there are 230 other plaintiffs, if they care so little about their cases as not to put them on the calendar, they certainly cannot complain of delays in the business. But there is no such number. The gentleman who searched for two weeks in November last, we are afraid, was desirous to have some large figures to show, or was not careful to make the proper inquiries. Otherwise, he would have found that in many of the cases which he took from the clerk's register, judgments had been entered, and the suits disposed of. As to our facts showing that these 250 suits would all be determined by the trial of fifty of them, our correspondent has nothing to say. From all our information, we should be surprised if there were more than a hundred revenue suits now pending in both Courts in which trials must be had. If the District-Attorney's office is not able to do as much business as that, it is weaker than a great many faw firms in this City.

As to the employment of extra counsel in these cases, our correspondent says he has frequently heard them required in Court to state who retained them, *who were to pay them*, and whom they represented, and they have invariably answered "The Government." It seems remarkable to us that Judge Betts or Judge Shipman should have required respectable counsel to state who paid them, but our correspondent says he has heard it. Did he hear them asked how they were paid? If he has heard any such thing since the present District-Attorney came into office, there must be a question of veracity somewhere, for we have his word for it, that during that time the Government has not paid a cent for such extra counsel. We have no doubt that these counsel have stated that they represented the Government, because that is the only party plaintiff in these cases to be represented. Our correspondent cannot be ignorant of the fact that the Custom-house officers have half of all these revenue forfeitures by law, and that there is no danger of the interests of the United States suffering in the hands of counsel paid by the Custom-house officers instead of the United States, because their clients interests depend upon those of the United States in whose name the prosecutions are brought; nor can we see any reason why the counsel who try causes in which two parties are equally interested, should be paid wholly by one side or by the other.

As to the payment of these extra counsel in past years, the facts can be got at in some way from the records of the Government, we suppose. The question has been argued thus far upon very vague statements on this point. Let us have the actual facts, and then we can all see our way more clearly.

Squaring Accounts with England.—Among the advices brought by the *Africa* is the sequel of the correspondence, opened by Lord Russell's dispatch of Nov. 30, between the Foreign Office in London and our Department of State. The case of the British vessel *Eugenia Smith* was referred to in the response of the British Secretary to Mr. Seward's answer in the *Trent* business, as naturally to be governed by the precedent thus established. But it appears that the intimation had not been awaited at the State Department. Simultaneously with the release of Slidell and Mason, Mr. Seward intimated to Lord Lyons that Messrs. Zacharie and Rogers, American citizens removed from the *Eugenia Smith*, under suspicions similar to those which prompted the act of Capt. Wilkes, would be at once discharged from Fort Lafayette, and permitted to return to their homes in the South. With equal readiness, and without delaying for a formal application for redress, one or two minor irregularities arising from the blockade, were arranged to the satisfaction of Lord Lyons; so that on the last day of 1861 every international question pending between this Government and that of England was fully and perfectly settled.

It is impossible that such alacrity in the rendition of justice should be without excellent effect upon the public sentiment of Great Britain. It so entirely conflicts with the preconceived notion of an American craze in favor of a foreign war. It so refutes the prejudice zealously fostered by a hostile Press that our reckless warfare is against civilization, international law, and in defiance of the opinions of mankind. With such convincing proofs of American justice, good faith and self-control, it is impossible that the slanders of the British ministerial organs should continue to have unquestioned currency.

Lessons from the Surrender.—If the last files of the London *Times* and *Post* are to be believed, our unsuspecting country has just been the recipient of a favor of surpassing magnitude. England, it is claimed, has "by a salutary display of firmness and force brought us to our senses!" There is something provokingly comic in the pompous, irresistible, jubilant air of these writers, which is all the more piquant from their own serene unconsciousness of the buffoonery of their intemperate carnival. The British people, or at least a fragmentary dominant section of them, are, it seems, so ecstatic with triumph, so intoxicated with self-complacency at their marvelous success in "teaching the Yankees a lesson," as to forget that England has herself received one. We have no wish to disturb Mr. Bull in any of his exuberant little excesses. They can do no harm except to himself; while they undoubtedly afford amusement to his neighbors. But if he will now, as inevitably he must, make up his mind peacefully to forego the absurd and unrighteous belligerent powers over neutral merchant vessels on the high seas, against which we have just given the most emphatic reclamation which any people ever had it in their power to pronounce, he may, without the slightest umbrage to us, allow the frantic war chiefs of his venal Press to sound imaginary alarms, and dream of impossible victories; sow the seeds of discord, revel in mad visions of bloodshed, and inflate the childish bubbles of national vanity to their heart's content. The public opinion of Europe and of this country will, however, refuse to judge the intelligent masses of the English people by the hired ravings of a corrupt insensate Press. And, as for ourselves, we have the gratification of knowing that, in our solution of the *Trent* difficulty, we have not only acted in conformity with our national honor, and given a new force and a wider range to the principles of international law, advocated by Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, and all our leading statesmen, but have found ourselves, without a war, able to obtain for this country and for Europe just and honorable concessions, such as no war, however costly, has ever yet been able to wrest from Great Britain. In this object we have the sympathy of France. Russia, also, with Austria, Prussia and Belgium, have espoused the same good cause; and the present temper of the great Powers of Europe is such, that either by special treaties, or preferably by an international Congress, the diplomatic victory we have won will certainly be made so decisive, that hereafter, in time of war, the interests of commerce will receive more complete protection, and the exclusive privileges of an arrogant naval Power, over neutral vessels at sea, will be for ever exploded.

Vallandigham on Currency.—The *Journal of Commerce* acknowledges the receipt of a copy of Mr. Vallandigham's amendment to the Treasury Note bill. The most important changes, according to the *Journal*, is the abolition of the legal tender. Of course, Mr. V. understands well enough how to destroy any measure for good in time of war. Fortunately, his influence for mischief falls short of his parliamentary skill.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's "Trovatore" was played here, last evening, to one of the brightest and most fashionable audiences we have seen at the Academy for many months. The cast was the same as at Brooklyn.

On Monday, the "Traviata" will be played for the only time this season. A new baritone, belonging to Mr. Maretzek's Company, Signor Ypolito will make his *début* on the occasion.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Flotow's pleasing opera of "Martha" will be played with the same distribution as that which gave so much satisfaction on Wednesday last. The many admirers of Miss Kellogg will not fail to witness her admirable performance of *Lady Henriette*.

Philharmonic Society.—The third concert of the Philharmonic Society takes place, to-night, at Irving Hall. The leading instrumental features are Schuman's Symphony, Brahm's Serenade, and Weber's Overture. A Mr. Hartmann will make his *début* as a pianist.

Artists' Reception.—The artists of the Studio Building in Tenth-street gave one of their pleasant and highly-popular receptions on Thursday evening. There was, of course, a large deputation from the world of fashion and a fair sprinkling of literary and artistic people. The small picture-gallery down stairs was completely filled immediately after the opening of the doors, and thenceforth there was but little chance of doing more than drifting with the current, and being landed, like a grain of sand, in the nooks and corners of the building. Under this precious visitation the latter no longer preserved the usual austerity of its monastery-like aspect, but burst into an illuminated agony of hospitality, high life and over-crowding.

The pictures exhibited are seldom the main attractions of these gatherings, although the amiable impostors who lend their sanction and presence to the deceitful occasion, would have you to understand that they are moved by the loftiest considerations, and visit the studio, not as beautiful *belles* who like to "see a new face, and enjoy a strange attire," but as stern critics quite above the common vanities of life. Seeing how feeble is the pretence, the artists may well desire to leave themselves in such hands. The exhibition was one of the best ever held in Tenth-street, and represented fairly all the leading artists who reside there. A goodly show was also provided in the several studios of the artists, and these snuggeries were crowded to suffocation. Altogether the evening passed off in a thoroughly agreeable manner.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

Arrived steamer *Sonora*; ships *Fortuna* and *George Lee*, Hong-Kong: bark *Dallas*, Amoor River with a cargo of live camels.

Weather continues clear and cold.

The Weather on the Newfoundland Coast.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, Jan. 31.

No water can be seen from here, nothing but ice; and from Cape Race station it is nearly the same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 31, 1862.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	88¾	2500	Erie Railway........	35
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81.Cou.	89⅛	600	do..........b30	35¾
[illegible]	do...........	89⅛	50	do..........b10	35
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '74..Cou.	79⅛	50	do..........s30	35
[illegible]	Ill. Cou. Bs., '79	81	50	do..........b15	35½
[illegible]	Ill. War Loan...	78	100	do..........b5	35½
[illegible]	Mich. State 6s...	81	100	do..........	35½
[illegible]	Mich.7s War Loan	91	650	Erie Railway Pref.	58¾
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	44⅛	450	do..........b10	58⅜
6,000	Virginia State 6s	51⅛	200	do..........b15	58¾
11,000	Missouri St. 6's..	42⅝	50	Hudson R. R.......	39
25,000	do.......b20	42⅝	100	do..........	38½
20,000	do......	42½	100	Harlem Railroad..	12⅜
15,000	do......	42½	50	Reading Railroad..	42
10,000	do.......b30	42⅝	300	do..........	42½
[illegible]	M.6's1s.H.&S.J.R.	50	100	Harlem R. Pref....	31½
4,000	Cal. lar. bds. 7's..	80⅛	50	Mich.Cen. R. ex div	52½
2,000	M. S. 8 ℘ c. bd....	81⅛	125	do..........	52¾
2,000	E. R. 1st M. bds..	106½	350	do..........	52½
[illegible]	E. R. 4th M. bds..	81⅛	710	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	21⅛
[illegible]	do..........	82	350	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	42½
20,000	do. b30	83	50	Panama Railroad..	113⅜
2,000	H.R.R.1 m.ex.int..	105	550	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	61
1,000	Har. 1st M. bds...	101⅛	100	do..........	61⅛
1,000	do..........	101⅛	50	do..........b30	61⅛
[illegible]	M.C.8 ℘ c.bds.old.	97⅛	50	do..........s30	61
[illegible]	M. C. 8 ℘ c. 1 M.S. F. Cvt. bds........	100	500	Ill. Cen. C'd B. S..	26
			500	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	16¼
5,000	C.B.&Q.R. 8 ℘ c.	98	25	Clev.,Col.& Cin. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds..	93⅛	50	Galena & Chic. R...	67⅞
7,000	Han. & St.Jo. bs.	30⅛	50	do..........	67⅞
5,000	Ga. & Chi. 1st m.	103	150	Clev. & Toledo R.	42½
30	Bank of Com'ce....	77⅛	200	do..........	42½
40	National Bank....	87	600	do..........	42½
3,000	American Gold..	103½	400	do..........	42½
20,000	do........b60.	103⅛	100	do..........s10	42⅛
[illegible]	do........b30.	103⅛	100	do..........s60	42
[illegible]	do........b10.	103⅛	125	do..........	42
[illegible]	Pac. Mail St. Co....	99⅛	100	do..........s10	42½
[illegible]	do..........	99⅛	200	do..........b30	42½
[illegible]	do..........	99½	250	Chic. & Rock I. R.	56⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. Central R....	83⅛	100	do..........b10	56⅛
[illegible]	do..........	83⅜	50	do..........s15	56¼
[illegible]	do..........s15	83⅜	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	63⅛
[illegible]	do..........	83⅛	10	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	21
[illegible]	do..........b30	83⅞	5	M.& P. Du C.1st Pr.	74
[illegible]	do..........b60	84			

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	88⅜	20,000	Amer. Gold..b30.	103⅜
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	89⅛	55,000	do..........	103⅜
[illegible]	do..........	89	75	Pacific Mail S. Co..	99
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '67......	89	300	do..........s5	99
[illegible]	Trea.7 3-10p.c.Nts	98	100	N. Y. Cen. R. p&c	83⅛
[illegible]	Ill. War Loan....	78	100	do..........s10	83⅛
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	44⅛	200	do..........s3	83⅜
[illegible]	Mo. State 6s......	42⅛	100	do......s3 p&c	83⅜
[illegible]	California St. 7s	82	250	Erie Railway.....s10	34⅝
[illegible]	N.Y. Cen.Bs. '76.	104⅛	50	Mich. Cen.R. ex div.	52
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	102½	100	M.S.& N. I.Railroad	21⅛
[illegible]	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	106	50	do..........	21⅛
[illegible]	Erie R.4th M. Bs.	82	150	do..........b30	22
[illegible]	Mich. 8 p.c.B.Old	97⅛	50	do..........	22
[illegible]	Mich. So. S. F.Bs	86⅛	100	M.S.& N.I.G'd.St'k	42⅛
[illegible]	C.B.&Q.R.8p.c.B	98	25	Ill. Cen. R. scrip....	61
[illegible]	Tol.&Wab.2d M.	43	100	Clev. & Toledo R...	42
[illegible]	Hud R.1M..ex int.	105	500	do..........	41¾
[illegible]	Mich.Cen.8℘c.1M. S. F. Conv. Bs.	100½	300	do..........	41¾
			500	do..........s10	41¾
[illegible]	do..........	100	500	do..........s5	41¾
[illegible]	Buf.,N.Y.,&E.1M.	76⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	56
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce.	77⅛	50	do..........s15	55
[illegible]	Harlem R. Pref	31			

Friday, Jan. 31—P. M.

The market on the Stock Exchange opened with increased firmness this forenoon, and a very large business was done in Erie Shares, at 35 ℘ cent. cash, and 35½@⅝ on buyers' option, and about 3,000 shares of New-York Central, at 83½@83¾ ℘ cent. When the call of the list reached the Western Shares, the demand was not so spirited as anticipated from the opening of the market, and still later in the day there was a general reaction of ⅛@½ ℘ cent., including the two New-York Roads. This somewhat feverish condition of prices is owing, in part, no doubt to the large transfer, within a day or two, of a leading *Bull* interest on the Street to new parties, and in part also to the rapid rise in Cleveland and Toledo Shares, of which some of the old holders avail to make their profits. The foreign news by the *Africa* was also partially discussed, and different views expressed as to its bearing upon the future of the market. So far as friendly intervention in our domestic war by the Great Powers of Europe is hinted at, the opinion obtains that while this would scarcely be practical in the present state of the rebellion, the mere attempt to mediate would not necessarily be productive of financial mischief. The dust raised in Paris and London in regard to the stone blockade of Charleston is due mainly, no doubt, to the indefatigable and deeper-[illegible] efforts of the emissaries of the South since the settlement of the *Trent* affair, to create some new complication between our Government and France and England. Some of the letters from London, by this mail, give this explanation of the discussion, and, doubtless, from well-advised information on the spot. The foreign banking interest here is sensibly relieved of concern in reference to continued friendly relations of this Government with Europe, since the receipt of their correspondence by the two or three last mails. The last mail is understood to have brought a renewal of certain American credits from one or more eminent English firms, which had been suspended since November on account of the *Trent* affair.

Late in the afternoon there was a steadier feeling on the Railway shares, and considerable purchases of New-York Central by a leading commission house, at 83¾ ℘ cent. The Railway mortgages continue to attract much attention and prices are advancing beyond any precedent since the Civil War broke out. Several of the primary mortgages of the New-York and Western lines are up to 103@106 ℘ cent. To-morrow the Galena and Chicago Company will pay off such portion of their first mortgage, falling due, as the present holders may elect to demand. They have the option of a new sheet of coupons for the extension of the mortgage twenty years, and of this a considerable number have already availed. The mortgage is selling in the market at 103 ℘ cent., including the first February coupon.

The closing prices on the speculative list at 4½ o'clock this afternoon were:

N. Y. Central.....	83¾@⅞	Toledo........	41⅞
Erie..............	34⅝@¾	Illinois Central......	61
Erie Preferred......	57⅛	Hudson..............	38⅛
Mich. Central.......	52⅛	Galena..............	67⅝
Mich. Southern......	21⅞	Missouris...........	42
Mich. Guaranteed...	42	United States 6s, '81.	89¼

The speculative demand for American Gold improved ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., with considerable sales at 103⅛ ℘ cent., while Exchange on England is, if anything, weaker than for Wednesday's mail. The quotation for Bankers' Bills ranges 113@113½ ℘ cent. There is a fair demand for Money from the Stock Exchange, at 5@6 ℘ cent. on temporary loan, and the same rates are current for very prime selections of mercantile paper. The speculation in Gold employs part of the surplus current funds in Bank at a low rate of interest—the process being to make a deposit of the Gold and pay for the temporary use of a corresponding sum in current funds. In this way the Specie average at Bank is steadily increasing, as the supply of Gold brought on the market for sale is largely in excess of the export demand. The latter is barely equal to the receipts from California.

The *Tribune* thus alludes to the impertinent officiousness of the Clearing-house. The nuisance is an old one, but attracts new attention in times like the present, when the Public Credit is involved:

> "The members of the Clearing-house are not just now a band of brothers, and we shall not be surprised to see its operations eventually restricted simply to the settlements between the Banks, in which *rôle* it has been and is very useful. As a legislative body for the government of united Bank policy, it is considered to have been a failure. It has certainly assumed powers never originally intended to be within its scope."

The changes growing out of the dissolution of Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf, of the Stock Exchange, noticed yesterday, create the new firms respectively of A. W. Greenleaf & Co., and Charles A. Meigs & Son; the latter taking the old offices, No. 50 Exchange-place; the former an office in No. 44 of the same street.

An important discussion is going on in the State Assembly, at Albany, on the maintenance of the War and the financial policy of the Government. A speech, made by Mr. Speaker Raymond, in Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday last, in support of the measures of the Administration and the employment of a National Currency for the use of the Treasury, will be found in another part of this paper.

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Jan. 31, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$11,000	
Foreign Bullion	26,000	
United States Bullion	402,000—	$439,000

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$7,000	
Foreign Bullion	17,400	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	600	
United States Bullion, (old coins)	—	
Washoe	6,000—	$31,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars..	$400,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins..	70,000—	$470,000
Gold Bars stamped		$1,189,087 03
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$443,710 00

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, during the month of January:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 1, 1862, by Balance		$2,106,782 56
Receipts during the month:		
Account of Customs	$2,675,771 46	
Account of Patent Fees	4,070 55	
Account of Post-office Department	215,573 08	
Account of Loans	14,866,132 30	
Account Miscellaneous	1,031,253 29—	$18,792,800 68
Total		$20,899,583 24
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$21,332,301 75	
Post-office Drafts	250,698 86—	21,583,000 61
Jan. 31, 1862, debit balance		$683,417 37
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$8,163,769 41	
By receipts during the month	10,806,573 11—	$18,970,342 52
To Payments		12,395,636 47
Balance		$6,574,706 05
By Balance Cr., interest Accounts		$2,811,615 11
To payments		2,519,724 34
Balance		$291,890 77
By Receipts for Customs in Jan., 1862		$2,675,771 46
By Receipts for Customs in Jan., 1861		1,204,754 42
Increase in Jan., 1862		$1,471,017 03
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$221,434 32
By Coin received during the month	$380,254 74	
By Fine Bars received during the month	864,539 49—	1,244,894 23
		$1,466,328 55
To payments in Coin	438,634 40	
To payments in fine bars	462,603 22—	901,237 62
Balance		$565,090 93
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$7,034,461 83	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	85,258 91—	$7,119,720 74
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	464,832 05	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	83,018 28—	750,363 33
		$7,870,084 07
Less due Depositors		1,483,523 40
Balance		$6,386,560 67
Less 6 per cent. Notes, redeemed and to be reimbursed		4,375,333 14
Balance		$2,011,227 53

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending Jan. 30, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$4,308,471	$3,100,165	$784,951
Thrown on market	4,563,193	2,094,768	904,865
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$11,770,005	$10,956,857	$2,965,252
Thrown on market	12,001,098	5,984,478	3,853,040

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs	Value
Mf. of Wool.	928	$337,077	818	$250,588	366	$109,765
Mf. of Cot'n.	270	63,774	49	10,098	478	95,764
Mf. of Silk..	93	47,289	—	—	168	110,079
Mf. of Flax.	243	63,727	—	—	165	44,220
Miscellan's	32	19,714	15	2,394	183	20,169
Total.....	1,566	$521,881	882	$263,070	1,360	$382,987
		263,070				521,881
Total entered..		$784,951	Total marketed..			$904,868

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 6,909 bbls. Flour, 130 bbls. and 998 sacks Corn Meal, 1,686 bushels Wheat, 1,318 bushels Corn, 4,016 bushels Rye, 948 bushels Barley, 3,365 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 4,730 pkgs. Provisions, and 667 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 25 bbls., including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Continues quiet, yet firm, at prices ranging from 33c.@34c. for Middlings, ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Rio, at 19¼c.@19½c., and 70 bags Maracaibo, at 23c. ℘ ℔. Stock of all kinds on hand, this evening, 108,738 bags and 21,025 mats, including 81,826 bags Rio, 12,025 bags Maracaibo, 4,910 bags Ceara, 3,958 bags St. Domingo, 2,957 bags Laguayra, 2,050 bags Jamaica, 212 bags Savanilla, 800 bags and 18,525 mats Java, and 2,500 mats Ceylon.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depressed, at prices ranging from 31c.@33c., for Middlings, ℘ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Sales, since our last, 500 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $19 ℘ ton.

FISH—All kinds are quiet, at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The news by the *Africa* has been more encouraging to export buyers, and the demand for shipping brands of State and Western Flour has been more active at an advance of 5c. ℘ bbl. The trade inquiry has been moderate at very firm rates. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 45@$5 55, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 80, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, chiefly at $5 95 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at steady rates; sales 1,700 bbls. at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is more sought after, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extras at $5 75@$6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ℘ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Transactions have been limited; prices have not varied much.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export at somewhat firmer prices. Sales, 63,000 bushels, including poor White Western at $1 41; choice Amber Michigan, at $1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38@$1 40; Extra Amber Iowa, at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 33; Chicago Spring, at $1 30; Amber State, at $1 42; Amber Jersey at $1 43 ℘ bush. Corn is in good request and is dearer. Sales have been confined to 48,000 bushels at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 64½c.@65c. for old do. and do., and White Southern, on private terms, ℘ bushel. Oats are salable and firm, including Canadian, at 41c.@41½c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey, at 41c.@42c. ℘ bushel. Rye is in good demand at 79c.@85c. for inferior to choice Western and State ℘ bushel; sales 14,700 bushels. Barley scarce and wanted; sales 7,000 bushels State, at 85c.@90c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request, at 80c.@95c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

LEAD—Sales 350 tons English Pig, at $7 ℘ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 24 hhds. Porto Rico, at 39c.; 50 hhds. do. do., at auction, at 31¼c.@33¼c.; and 12 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c. ℘ gallon. Stock on hand this evening, 4,488 hhds. and 1,605 bbls. Included in the hhds. were 3,194 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 943 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 351 hhds. Porto Rico.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand and is steady. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess; $12 75@$13 37½ for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¼c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats are quiet, at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is dull and heavy; sales 670 boxes at 6c.@7c. ℘ ℔. Lard continues depressed and declining; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c. Beef is in fair demand, at steady prices; sales, since our last, 400 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 for plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling in lots, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in limited demand, at 5½c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 500 bags Rangoon at $6 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—Sales 500 boxes Castile at 14¼c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand to-day, and sales have been made of 58 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at 8¾c.; 26 hhds. Cuba at 7¾c.; 20 hhds. and 40 bbls. St. Kitts at 7c., and 1,250 boxes Havana at 7¼c.@8¼c. ℘ ℔. The business in Refined Sugars is less active. We quote Stuarts' varieties thus: Best quality Loaf, 11c.; best quality Crushed, 10¾c.; Circle A Crushed, 10¾c.; Granulated, 10¼c.; Ground, 10¼c.; White, A, 10¼c.; Yellow, C, 9¼c. cash, ℘ ℔. Stock of all kinds on hand, this evening, 17,779 hhds., 14,094 boxes, 106,316 bags, and 1,163 hhds. Melado. The stock includes 12,901 hhds. Cuba, 666 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,237 hhds. Martinique, 627 hhds. English Island, 366 hhds. New-Orleans, and 22 hhds. Mexican.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 ℔s., at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been less active, but very firm.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request, since our last, and sales have been made of 117 hhds. Kentucky, at 10¾c.@13c., and 54 bales slightly damaged Cuba, (by auction,) at 36½c.@37c. ℘ ℔. The business of the month of January, Mr. Rader reviews thus: "The demand for Spanish Leaf has been more active during the last month, influenced by an apprehension of an increase of duties, the question being still undecided. The loss by fire of some 500 bales Cuba and Yara has also added to the firmness of holders, and prices now stand at a point not heretofore reached. Of Havana, considerable sales have been made at 42c.@50c. for Fillers, and over 1,000 bales were exported direct. For assorted we have but little inquiry. Assorted Gibara and Jiguani sold at 35c.@36c., and Gibara L. at 40c.; genuine Yara at 45c.; Concepcion, 42c. The stock of Havana is sufficiently large to supply a moderate demand for some time, but Cuba and Yara are in short supply, and fresh importations would find ready sale. The transactions in Kentucky Tobacco were, for a light and ill-assorted stock, of a fair extent, but mostly of the lower grades. Of the better sorts, the supply in factors' and jobbers' hands is very small, and prices very firm. Deliveries continue much in excess of receipts, and as there are over 4,000 hhds. yet in warehouses, sold for export, but not yet delivered, it goes to prove that stocks held by manufacturers and dealers are but limited. Quotations stand at 8c.@8½c. for unsound and common lugs; 9c.@9½c. for good lugs; 10c.@12c. for medium; 13c.@15c. for good; 16c.@18c. for fine and select. The arrivals during the month were over 800 hhds., about 250 of which were of the new crop; among which there are some very fair lots, but as yet it is too early for operations of moment. By the middle of next month supplies will come in more freely; but to judge from prices paid at the breaks in Louisville and in the interior, high figures are anticipated. The position of affairs in Kentucky is but little changed, and unless the southern counties are cleared of troops within the next fifty or sixty days, very little of the substantial sorts of Leaf will be received here, and scarcely any planting at all will take place there. In Seed Leaf Tobacco the business was confined to a moderate demand for home trade; exporters are holding off, and prices continue unchanged. We hear of purchases of the new crop at pretty full prices, which are not warranted by the prospects before us."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in January.

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1862, hhds	14,669	612	8	15,289
Received since, hhds	729	—	—	729
Total, hhds	15,398	612	8	16,018
Delivered since, hhds	3,200	59	—	3,259
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1862, hhds	12,198	553	8	12,759

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in January.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1862, bales	6,023	—	679
Received since, bales	2,903	767	933
Total, bales	8,926	767	1,612
Sales to Jan. 31, 1862, bales	4,162	467	603
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1862, bales	4,764	300	1,009

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., chiefly at 24c. ℘ gallon, the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—The market is brisker, to-day; rates are unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d., and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d. Corn, 7½d.@8d. ℘ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d; Petroleum, 7s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon, and Lard, 25s.@30s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@30s.; and Logwood, 30s., ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d. @ 3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Pork at 4s.@5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Clover Seed, 30s.; Tallow, and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Logwood, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℘ bushel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Accident.—A man named George Cross was arrested in the Fourth District, Thursday night, by Officer McLaughlin on a charge of intoxication. Yesterday morning upon going to his cell it was found that one of his legs was badly broken, probably by a fall on the ice. He was taken home.

Fire in a School House.—At about noon yesterday the members of the public school at Greenpoint, were thrown into a terrible state of consternation by the discovery that the school house was on fire. Fortunately the fire was extinguished without much damage to the premises, and by the judicious conduct of the teachers a panic was prevented.

Fatal Burning Accident.—Coroner Norris held an inquest yesterday at New-Brooklyn on the body of a child five years of age, who died from burns received by its clothes taking fire on Wednesday. The name of the deceased was Anna Mamber, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental causes.

To Public Speakers,

And others who make a free use of the vocal organs. *From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New-York.* "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

$200,000

IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the GREAT FIRE IN PEARL AND FULTON STS.,
Jan. 26, 1862.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

Gents: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner Fulton and Pearl sts., on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others.

The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours.

Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, Bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER.

As the above safe has been claimed by other parties, we deem it due to the public to say that the safe was made to order by us for Mr. Foster, in the month of February, 1856, and was stamped on metal plates, *as required by law*, Herring's Patent. The safe is now in our store, and the public are requested to call and examine it.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron.* ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Leading Stitches made by Sewing-machines are the "Grover & Baker stitch" and the "Lock" or "Shuttle stitch." Purchasers should test both at No. 495 Broadway before buying.

A-N-ice Skate for the Ladies.

CANTRELL, NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Has an assortment of CHEAP SKATES, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MARRIED.

Kidd—Johnson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Thos. A. Kidd to Miss Louise Johnson, all of this City.

DIED.

Grinnell.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, John Bancker, son of Thomas P. and E. Augusta Grinnell, aged 15 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 24 West 14th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Morgan.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at the 5th-av. Hotel, Elizabeth Morgan, only daughter of the late Enoch Morgan, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Baptist Church, (Dr. Gillette's,) West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Da Cunha.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, John L. Da Cunha, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Robert Taylor, No. 148 West 36th st., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Seaman.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, Frances Jeannette, wife of John F. Seaman, and daughter of the late T. Mumford Rogers.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 293 West 19th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Seaman.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 31, at 2:45 A. M., after a long and very suffering illness, which she bore with scarcely a murmur, Mary V. Seaman, aged 23 years, 5 months and 24 days.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, Lloyd I. and Hewlett P. Seaman, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 48 Jane-st. Her remains will be temporarily interred in the 2d-st. Cemetery.

Tingley.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, of consumption, Elisha D. Tingley, aged 35 years.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

Sherman.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, of scarlet fever, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Sherman, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M., at the residence of the parents, No. 18 West 20th-st.

Stephens.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, Ida Rebecca, the infant daughter of James and Mary Jane Stephens, aged 4 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 158 West 35th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1½ o'clock.

Smith.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 31, of pneumonia, Mrs. Ann Smith, widow of Jeffery Smith, and daughter of the late Joel Bunce, of Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 12 West 36th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Douglas.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 31, at No. 100 West 14th-st., George Douglas, of Douglas Farms, Flushing, L. I.

Particulars of his funeral will be given in the evening papers.

Pinckney.—At 12:20 on Friday, of congestion of the brain, Annie, youngest daughter of Benjamin F. and Annie M. Pinckney.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 31 Murray Hill Park.

Hobley.—On Friday, Jan. 31, after a short but painful illness, Henry Hobley, of the firm of Hobley Bros., Williamsburgh.

Future notice of his funeral.

Clark.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 30, Edwin Jay, only child of Edwin A. and Ann Eliza Clark, aged 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 5 Irving-place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

Bergen.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 30, Willis, infant son of L. T. and Mary C. Bergen, aged 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 232 Carlton-av., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Baldwin.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, Joseph White, son of Capt. Charles F. and Mary E. Baldwin, aged 1 year.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, the members of Joppa Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 201, and the members of the Fourteenth Regiment now on furlough, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of Geo. W. Jackson, Esq., No. 80 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Borden.—In Eatontown, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, Thomas T. Borden, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on First Day next, at 11 A. M., at the Friends' Meeting-house, Shrewsbury, N. J.

Baldwin.—In Pawtucket, R. I., on Thursday, Jan. 23, Moses H. Baldwin, formerly merchant of this City, aged 51 years.

Reid.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, Dec. 26, Alexander Litton Reid, son of David and Ann Reid, of this City, aged 20 years and 10 months.

☞ The funeral services of Gertrude J., wife of Rev. H. H. Messenger, Missionary from Cape Palmas, Africa, will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 51.—Jan. 31, 1862.

40, 61, 16, 47, 4, 77, 62, 57, 66, 26, 46, 20, 13.

Kentucky, Class 52.—Jan. 31, 1862.

20, 7, 28, 14, 46, 21, 37, 40, 19, 30, 63, 27, 45.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS,
$1, $2, $3 and $5 each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

YOUR QUICK RELIEF FOR FROZEN FEET can be obtained at No. 186 Greenwich-st. Ask for BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents. No family should be without it.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

"NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR."
AT 379 BROADWAY, Corner of White-st.

An Importers' Stock of first quality "Men's Furnishing Goods," selling off at retail, at prices which make the owner weep!! Very best 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, $1 20 per dozen; an immense line of elegant NECK TIES, at 25 cents, and less; rich silk SCARFS, at 50 and 90 cents—usual price, $1 and $2; Gloves, all kinds, cheap. Ladies' and Gent's fine French Beaver Gloves, 50 cents—usual price, $1; HOSIERY, Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers, Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c. Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, at 75 cents!! Everything in sight, and marked in plain figures.
Call and see the prices—soon.

AT HALF RATES—FOR SOLDIERS.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, send articles to soldiers at points occupied by our army, and charge only half the usual rates. Their Expresses close daily at 12:30, 1:30 and 4:45 P. M.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will certainly prevent and cure these alarming diseases, if used early. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW STORY BY P. HAMILTON MYERS.
ENTITLED
ST. REGIS HALL,
A TALE OF TRYON COUNTY IN 1777.
WILL BE READY
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
ON
MONDAY NEXT.

PERENNIAL BOOKS.
PLEASANT READING FOR DULL TIMES.
EXCELLENCE—ELEGANCE—ECONOMY.
The Best Literature in the Best Dress for $1 50 per month.

Now is the time to subscribe for the NEW and BEAUTIFUL EDITIONS of the Complete Writings
OF
THOMAS HOOD,
THE HEALTHIEST OF THE HUMORISTS;
OF
BAYARD TAYLOR,
"THE PRINCE OF MODERN TRAVELERS;"
OF
WASHINGTON IRVING,
THE PARTIARCH OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Send for Prospectus with particulars (gratis.) Also for "Suggestions for Household Libraries," 6 cents, and Putnam's General Catalogue, 35 cents, post-paid.

G. P. PUTNAM, Agent, Publisher,
No. 532 Broadway.

MAJOR WINTHROP'S NEW NOVEL.

The Publishers announce that
JOHN BRENT,
BY THE LATE THEODORE WINTHROP,
has reached a FIFTH EDITION in ten days after publication. It is universally pronounced a book of superior interest, even to "CECIL DREEME."

From the N. Y. Eve. Post:

"John Brent," to be published, we believe, to-day, is a tale of adventure on the Western Prairies, in which the reader is carried rapidly from California to Chicago, and afterwards from New-York to London. The characters are few and the incidents few, but the plot has a breathless interest, and the events are thrilling, without being improbable. One chapter, called the Gallop of Three, is a masterly bit of description, full of the fresh life of the great Western Plains, and yet as poetic and grand as any romance of chivalry.

In 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Publishers.
For sale by all Booksellers in New-York and elsewhere.

THE NEW NOVEL,
PILGRIMS OF FASHION.
By Kinahan Cornwallis.

"His Bull Run battle-piece is well executed. The whole work is good, and cannot fail to please numerous readers."—*Boston Evening Traveller.*

"This is a well-written novel."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"It is a continued series of healthy observations upon the recklessness and needless extravagance of society. The plot is well arranged and handsomely carried out, and the reader can wile away an hour in the perusal of the book with profit."—*Portland Advertiser.*

"It is animatedly written."—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

"*Pilgrims of Fashion* contains many well-directed blows at the worshipers at Fashion's shrine. The plot is excellent, and is well carried out to the end."—*New-York Express.*

"The work is powerfully and graphically written."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"A work of an uncommon order, and remarkable for its originality and freshness."—*Salem Register.*

HARPER & BROTHERS.

A book of wonderful and exciting interest.—*Philadelphia Daily Press.*

JOHN BRENT.
By Theodore Winthrop,
Author of "Cecil Dreeme."
1 vol. 16mo. $1.

All who read the book will be delighted with its novel adventures, its well-drawn characters, its vivid descriptions of Western life and scenery, and the fine chivalrous, manly tone that pervades it.—*Philadelphia Daily Bulletin.*

There is not a single page of "John Brent" which is not absorbingly interesting.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES.

READY THIS DAY.
THE FALLEN BRAVE.
THE VICTIMS OF THE REBELLION.
LIVES OF AMERICAN OFFICERS KILLED IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
No. 2.
Price 25 cents.
PORTRAIT OF LIEUT. GREBLE, U. S. A.,
Beautifully Printed on Tinted Paper,
With the Finest Steel Engravings.
It is commended by
THE PRESS
As the most Elegant Work on the War.
No. 3,
With Portraits of Capt. WARD, U. S. N.,
And Col. FARNHAM,
Ready Feb. 15.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

DINAH,
A NEW NOVEL.
BY A NEW AUTHOR.
1 vol., 12 mo. $1 25.

"Most people will imagine it is devoted to the inevitable negro; but Dinah is not only white in complexion, but as pure and high, free and faithful a soul as ever sprang to life in the brain of a romance writer."—*Boston Transcript.*

Just published by
SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

This novel is, beyond dispute, the best of Major Winthrop's stories.—*Boston Daily Traveller.*

FIFTH EDITION NOW READY
OF
JOHN BRENT,
BY THEODORE WINTHROP,
Author of "Cecil Dreeme."
1 vol. 16mo. $1.
ALL BOOKSELLERS HAVE IT FOR SALE.

20,000 VOLUMES BOUGHT AT AUCTION during rebellion times, selling at cost, to close business. Among them are fine, handsomely-bound copies of the best English and American standard works. Must all be sold before the first of May. Come first, and get the best. My LIBERAL BOOKS, together with ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS, BOCCACIO'S DECAMERON and LIBRARY OF LOVE, are not offered under price, as they will continue to be published by an Association, in connection with a periodical, assisted by myself, if my health (now very uncertain) permits. Send for a catalogue of my publications. The other books not catalogued.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

GREAT FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The Safe that preserved the books, papers, and money for A. T. Foster, Banker, in Fulton-st., at the fire on Sunday the 26th inst., was one of the celebrated "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDERS." Depôt for the sale of this safe is removed to No. 18 JOHN-ST., near Broadway.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

REMOVALS.
THE
HOPE EXPRESS COMPANY
AND THE
HOPE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH
HAVE REMOVED
To the Commodious Building
NO. 162 BROADWAY.

LINDSAY'S YOUNG AMERICA FIRE-ARMS!!
DOUBLE-DERRINGER, SINGLE BARREL AND TEN-SHOOTER! SIZE OF ORDINARY REVOLVER.

The most effective and reliable weapons in use. We have the highest testimonials from military men, (including many of our best Generals,) and from the Press.

Having received the sole agency for this City, I am now prepared to furnish the trade, States, and military organizations, in quantities to suit purchasers.

Also, camp-knives and bowie-knives. Send for circular.
W. B. WATKINS, Sole Agent,
No. 30 Warren-st.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, per United States steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BENJAMIN WOOD'S NOVEL.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
A NOVEL OF THE PRESENT DAY,
ENTITLED
FORT LAFAYETTE;
OR,
LOVE AND SECESSION.
BY BENJAMIN WOOD, M. C.
One Vol. 12mo. Cloth bound. Price, $1,
CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York,
(late Rudd & Carleton.)
⁂ Sent by mail free on receipt of $1.

THE NEW MILITARY BOOK.
A NEW METHOD FOR TEACHING THE SOLDIER.
MILITARY TACTICS WITHOUT A MASTER.
NO OFFICER CAN DO WITHOUT IT.
A KEY TO MILITARY TACTICS.
A HANDBOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION.
BREPARES AN OFFICER FOR ANY EXAMINATION.
Above all, it is the simplest and most easily understood of any military work.

READY THIS DAY.
THE NATIONAL
SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.
An Elementary Work on Military Tactics.
Pocket volume, cloth bound. Price 50 cents.
CARLETON, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York,
(Late Rudd & Carleton.)
⁂ Sent by mail free, on receipt of 50 cents.

JOHN BRENT,
BY THE LATE THEODORE WINTHROP,
Author of "Cecil Dreeme."
Fifth Edition in ten days after publication.
1 vol. 16mo. $1.
AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

NOW READY,
FRANK LESLIE'S BUDGET OF FUN—No. 48.
This number of this Periodical may fairly lay claim to be considered one of the
MOST LAUGHABLE AND MIRTH-INSPIRING
OF
COMIC ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.
THE PET LAMB AND THE BLACK SHEEP,
THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY,
AND
BEAUTIFUL BRITISH CONSISTENCY,
Are among its leading Caricatures.
WHILE ITS LITERATURE
Has among its list of racy and comic Poems,
THE LOST PASSAGE OF VIRGIL,
COMMODORE VILLIAMS AND HIS DINERS,
PETER VON SPYK,
No. IV. OF THE NIGHTMARE LEGENDS.
With any quantity of
ABSURDITY,
COMICALITY AND QUIZICALITY,
IN
PROSE AND VERSE.
This BUDGET OF FUN is at once National, Social, and Political, and may be called a Comic History of the Times.
PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.
For sale by all News-dealers, and at
FRANK LESLIE'S Publication Office,
No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York.

"A healthy, simple, broad daylight story."
"Keen in wit."
"Racy and elastic in style."
"Unflagging in interest."
"Strong and earnest."

JOHN BRENT.
By Theodore Winthrop,
Author of "Cecil Dreeme."
1 vol. 16mo. $1.
THE FIFTH EDITION.
PUBLISHED BY
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston,
And sold by all Booksellers.

YANKEE NOTIONS,
FOR MARCH,
THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
Original among its contents will be found—A Squall at Sea, scene the deck of the *Rinaldo*—The European Cat and Mouse—Frank Confessions—Jonathan's Chip Basket—Scene in Dixie Land—The Secesh Movement—Scene in Rebel Camp—The Green Artillerist—Ode to St. Valentine—Scene Western Virginia—A Heavy Dragoon. Price 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

Last Chance.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply at Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE removes paint and grease spots instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, ribbons, &c., &c., without injury to either color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" were first introduced eleven years ago. *It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, *the* Hacking Cough *in* Consumption, *and numerous affections of the* Throat, *giving immediate relief.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Clear and Strengthen the voice of Singers.
Indispensable to Public Speakers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Soothing and simple—Children use them.
Assisting Expectoration and Curing Hoarseness.

"*That trouble in my Throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.*"
N. P. WILLIS.

"*Preëminently the first and best.*"
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"*I recommend their use to Public Speakers.*"
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW-YORK.

"*I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough.*"
Rev. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.

"*An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches.*"
Rev. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.

"*Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs.*"
Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.

"*A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.*"
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.

"*I have been much afflicted with* Bronchial Affection, *producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice.*"
Rev. GEO. SLACK,
Minister Church of England,
Milton Parsonage, Canada.

Caution.—As there are many imitations, ask for and obtain only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, NO. 26 NEW BOWERY.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. This institution is in the midst of unprecedented prosperity. No child has been turned away, nor a dollar remains unpaid. Rev. Mr. TOLES has just located another company of children in the West. Next week others are to leave for the homes in which "they shall hunger no more." Who will be a mother to a beautiful, healthy American little girl, two years old?

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELLS NOS. 1 AND 2, can now be had in one volume. It contains nearly 500 tunes and hymns, and is the largest and best collection ever published in this country; 655,000 copies of both numbers have already been issued, and we are now selling 15,000 monthly. Schools having Bell No. 1 can exchange them for Bells Nos. 1 and 2. Prices, bound, $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, $40 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. HORACE WATERS, Agt., Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN BEHALF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—NOTICE.—A public meeting in aid of the efforts of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, to furnish religious reading for the soldiers and sailors now in the service of their country, will be held next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 2, in the Collegiate Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DE WITT, President of the Board, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. GANSE and PORTER.

REUNION MEETING.—THERE WILL BE A reunion meeting of the former ministry and members of the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Feb. 2. Preaching by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. JAMES FLOY, D. D., at 7 P. M. Communion in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Love Feast on MONDAY EVENING, and preaching the other evenings of the week. All former members of the congregation are especially invited to attend.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 9th-st. and avenue B.—Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. H. A. ARCHER, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M., by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN; and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Evening subject—Luke xiv., 18: *I Pray Thee Have Me Excused.* Prayer meetings EVERY EVENING next week. Seats free. All are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

THE CONVERTED JEW.—REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, between Broome and Spring sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. A prayer and experience meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every evening next week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

IS RUM IN THE CAMP WORSE THAN RUM IN NEW-YORK?—This subject will be discussed, with reference to the pending anti-liquor amendment of the Constitution, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Services at 3. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½.

"THE SEVEN YEARS' COVENANT EXpected to be confirmed between Louis Napoleon and the Jews about 1862, seven years before the Final Crisis,"—Dan. ix, 27; and the approaching Destruction of Popery, will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BAXTER on MONDAY, at 7½ P. M., at Phillip's Hall, Broadway and 45th-st. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and baptize a number of young converts in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, give the hand of fellowship to new members, and the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M., and at 7 o'clock address the young men from David's charge to his young son Solomon.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE SANCTUARY, NO. 108 FIRST-ST.—The advertisement which appeared last week, promising books "gratis"—we know nothing about them. They were not published by any one connected with this church.

F. THOMAS,
MARTIN NORZ, } Trustees.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, FIFTIETH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs. Services in their new "Sabbath School Hall," on SUNDAY, Feb. 2. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D.; and at 7 P. M., by Rev. JAS. A. SKINNER. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, 68 East-Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the coming of Christ to reign on earth. On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. PHILIP PELTZ may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver a sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, on the New Birth—*Except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God.* New views of the subject will be presented. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Public freely invited.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN Chapel, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, Minister. Next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M.—*The Events Previous to the Millennium.* At 3 P. M.—*Elisha and the Great Woman of Shunem.* At 7½ P. M., Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D. Seats free.

AT THE NEW CHURCH, 41ST-STREET, near 6th-av., Prof. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. In the EVENING, the third lecture of a series of Sunday Evening Lectures, on *Man's Spiritual Nature and Immortality.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, ELEVENTH-ST., between 3d and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. T. LANING. Subjects: *Searching the Scriptures, Keeping the Faith,* and *The Impediment of Unbelief.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. C. MIEL will commence a series of religious services and discourses in French, on WEDNESDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Sabbath school room of the new Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts.—the same to be continued every week.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the evening, *The Sublimity of the present Crisis.* The Hutchinson Family will be present in the evening and sing Luther's Hymn, now interdicted on Banks of the Potomac.

REV. N. HESTON, PASTOR, LATE OF PHILAdelphia, will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning: *Christ's Kingdom not of this World.* Evening subject—*Human Responsibility.* Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER OF Bleeker and Morton sts. Divine services EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Pastor. Subject next Sabbath Evening, (D. V.)—*The Scriptural Doctrine of the Resurrection.*

PROPHECY.—REV. RALPH HOYT WILL preach the first of a series of Sermons on the *Prophecies*, as interpreted by the Church, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 2, at the Good Shepherd Church, 54th-st., near 3d-av. Service at 3 o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE GRAND CONSUMMATION.—"THE Prophet of the Highest," who is sent to proclaim the advent of the King of Glory, will preach in the hall of the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on themes which deeply concern every true Christian. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—7TH-AV., near 12th-st., JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Baptism after the morning sermon. Communion at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

AT THE BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will repeat, by special request, on SUNDAY EVENING, his discourse on Matt., chap. xxiv. and xxv., illustrating the parable of the *Sheep and Goats.* Services also at 10½ A. M.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. BISHOP is to preach, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., at 7½ o'clock, *On the Fulfillment of the Bible in Christ's First and Second Coming—The Millenium, &c.* Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach ON SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. URBAN C. BREWER, the Pastor, will preach in the evening. Subject—*The Campaign against Amalek, or the Necessity of Obedience.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SYLVANUS H. REED, Rector of St. George's Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free Seats.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subjects: Morning, *The Relation of Religion to Social Life.* Evening, *The Ministry of Night.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives his third practical lecture to the young, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject: *Moral Culture.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY—STANTON-ST., BEtween Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. The Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MISS EMMA HARDING WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning, *The Spirit World.* Evening, *Inspiration.*

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M. Subjects to be chosen by the audience.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square, will be open for public worship, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURERS OF SWORDS, sashes, belts and military goods generally will find it to their interest to send lists of goods and wholesale prices directed to Lock Box No. 543 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or to do the fine washing and ironing; understand her business perfectly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and all kinds of soups, pastries and jellies; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; accustomed to all kinds of cooking—soups, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 388 6th-av., for three days, second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts of all kinds, also a little Spanish cooking. The best of reference given from some of the best families in the City. Call Saturday and Monday, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family as cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 210 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook: understands cooking and washing in all their branches; is willing to assist with part of the washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN, WHO IS an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, wishes a situation in that capacity; or would go as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework. The best City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation in a small family to cook, wash and iron; is a good washer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 106 East 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook; understands making good home-made bread and biscuit and pastry. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROfessed woman cook or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one capable of fulfilling either; understands French and English cooking, entrées, confectioneries &c., and the serving up of supper or dinner parties; no objection to leave the City or to go to Washington, having lived there in some of the best families. Call for one week at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, steady woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent cook and baker, and a thorough laundress; has lived with some of the highest families in both City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as dressmaker or seamstress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress, and does all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and will make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 295 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Wages, $7.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or waitress. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, No. 92 Second-place, Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed a situation by a quiet, honest girl as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, till engaged, No. 103 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived over three years.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse, who can be highly recommended by the lady she now lives with; she thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and all other fine sewing. Can be seen at No. 162 East 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who is an experienced waitress, and can produce satisfactory City reference from her last employer for neatness and capability, would like to engage in a private family. Call or address No. 49 University place.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 Times Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man; can produce good reference for capability, honesty, sobriety and industry; would go a short distance in the country, take charge of a garden, or milk, if necessary; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. E. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady sober man as coachman; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce good reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable young man, with the best of references from some of the highest families in this City, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found a first-class coachman and careful hand over horses; will go any distance; speaks the different languages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address R. R., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN experienced hand, as a farmer. Best of references given. Address J. C. ROSE, New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower; also, understands laying out new places, or improving old ones; the very best references given. Address G. L. G., Gardener, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer: wife will attend dairy and poultry: no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman, or as groom to an officer going to the war. Has good reference; has been in Virginia the last nine months. Address or call to G. B., No. 13 East 19th-st., near Broadway and 5th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a dry goods jobbing house, by a man who can sell a good class of New-York State trade. Address for two days, SALESMAN, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AN ENGINEER WANTS A STEADY PLACE —Is strictly temperate and can furnish satisfactory references; is a mechanic and can keep an engine in order. Address for six days J. K., Box 162 *Times* Office.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

LADIES PRESERVE YOUR STOVES

LEADBEATER'S

RENOWNED

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

WHY IT IS SUPERIOR TO THE "DRY POLISH" IS:

- 1st. It needs no mixing.
- 2d. It has no smell whatever.
- 3d. It produces no dirt or dust.
- 4th. It stands the most intense heat.
- 5th. It preserves them from rust.
- 6th. It is not one-fourth the labor.

This justly popular article is now being put up in a superior manner, and is sold throughout the States and Canadas by all respectable dealers.

Price, 12 and 20 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to the trade.

F. C. LEADBEATER, sole manufacturer, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

N. B.—If you have never used it, go at once and get a bottle.

It is INVALUABLE for CLEANING GRATES.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework; she must bring good references from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY, CAPABLE of driving and taking the care of horses and carriage, and willing to make himself serviceable, at a place near the City. Address FARMER, at the *Times* Office, Box No. 138.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; ONE about 14 years old, and residing in Brooklyn, preferred. Salary $50 the first year. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., second floor.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY about 16 years old; one who writes a good hand. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IN A gentleman's family residing a short distance from the City, a first-class cook and also a first-class laundress. Both must have the best testimonials, and can see employer at No. 149 Grand-st., this day, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR general housework, a girl who is a good washer and ironer, and can do the plain cooking for a small family. Wages $6 per month. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 46 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

NURSES.—WANTED, TWO NURSES; ONE A French and the other an English woman; must both be Protestants, and have the most unexceptionable references; liberal wages will be given to those who meet the requirements. Apply at No. 106 2d-av., from 1 till 3 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, as nurse. She must be experienced and understand the care of children; best of references required; wages $12 a month. Call at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh. Mrs. REED.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, AS WET NURSE, a respectable young woman. Call immediately at No. 100 East 16th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN OF ability and information, in a foreign and domestic wholesale hosiery business. To one who can assist in building up a business mainly upon cash principles, an offer for present and prospective remuneration will be made. Address J. M. & Co., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—BUTTER AND CHEESE SALESman wanted: one who thoroughly understands qualities and is acquainted with the trade; salary $600. Address, with real name and reference, DAIRY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER, IN A private family in this City; he must be a quiet, steady man; must understand his business, and be in all respects a first-class servant; must have the best City references. Apply, with testimonials, at 149 Grand-st.

DRUGGIST WANTED.—ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the wholesale and retail druggist business of this City; an old merchant preferred. Good salary to a good man. First-class men only need apply. Address with the best of reference or none, Box No. 4,054 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WAGES $10 per week; two porters; four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; and gas throughout; furnace, &c.; stables and out-buildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, 400 fruit trees, and 100 out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, finegrape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the dépôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Madison-av., above 29th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house to a small and careful family. It is pleasantly located and convenient; has water and gas throughout. For further information, inquire at No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 4th-av. and 13th-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant village about thirty miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The house is nearly new; the lot is 145 feet square, well stocked with excellent fruit, a good barn and wagon-house, and all necessary out-buildings complete. Price $2,500. The largest portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For particulars apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

A PERSON ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY offers for $6,000 property that cost over $100,000 in one parcel, or in 600 parts for $10 each, including a superior stone-front house. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, A SMALL furnished house between 8th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; any one having the same will address L. S., Box No. 117 Post-office, as to terms, etc.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agent. Mantels and grates set in any part of the country.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD, desirable for single gentlemen, may be found in a strictly private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required and given.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHington-st., on second and third floors, each a pleasant large room, with bedrooms attached, if desired; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

A SMALL, RESPONSIBLE PARTY could be accommodated with unfurnished rooms in a first-class house up town, and convenient to both cars and omnibuses. This is a desirable opportunity to any one requiring good accommodation. Rent moderate, to the right person. References required. Address, with name and full particulars, B. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, OF REFINEMENT, occupying a first-class house, have to rent a third-story front room and bedroom, adjoining, also, a second-story back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, to parties of the highest respectability only; terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 126 *Times* Office. Location, East 14th-st.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private.) Well furnished room, with modern improvements, on the first floor. A good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Grammercy Park.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD IN A private family; widow preferred; a partly furnished room on 2d floor; location between Canal and 4th sts., New-York City; terms, with gas and fire, $4 per week in advance if required. Address C. R. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPALIAN FAMILY IN this City, or vicinity, board, with use of piano and conscientious care, for a young lady of nervous temperament, whose mind is almost wholly given to music and the church. Address, Mrs. J. SEYMOUR, Station D.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND IN very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with full or partial board if desired, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, on very moderate terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., a second-story front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman; house is first-class; references will be exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, A BEDROOM, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location preferred about five or six blocks above the St. Nicholas, and two from Broadway; the best reference given. Address Mr. O. F., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 37 7th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second and third floors, with full board, to let; also, a few single rooms; references required.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let in suites or single, with or without board.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN THE third story, at No. 62 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED second-story front-room, with very large pantry, is to let at No. 62 Remsen-st.

HOTELS.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 FOURTH-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address R., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE at war prices.—Two superior toned, of 4 stops, Gothic cases, price $325; one, 6 stops and pedals, $425; one, 10 stops, sub bass, $750; one, 12 stops, sub bass, $850; one second hand, 4 stops, $150.
W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

INSTRUCTION.

30 COOPER INSTITUTE.—CLASSICAL, Mathematical and Commercial Boarding and Day School. New term commences MONDAY next, Feb. 3. French, Spanish and German taught by native professors. A class of pupils especially prepared for the West Point Military Academy.
SPACKMAN & KELLOGG, No. 11 University-place.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY ASSISTANT, thoroughly competent to teach French, drawing, and the ordinary English branches, is wanted in an academy by the middle of February. Habitual self-control, based upon Christian principle, is deemed an essential qualification. Address Box No. 471, Troy, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY, ACCUStomed to tuition, is desirous of forming an engagement, either as governess in a gentleman's family, or as music teacher in a school; good references can be given. Address MUSIC, Box No. 1,738 New-York Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady would like a situation as visiting governess, or would give private instruction at her own residence. For further particulars, address C., Box No. 1,318 Post-office.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 26 Ann-st.,
Basement.

AUCTION SALES.

BERNARD'S PATENT MACHINE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—The extensive leasehold manufacturing waterside premises, and the valuable patents and wood patterns for the machines. —Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY are instructed to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock, at the Works, Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, in lots, the LEASE of the extensive MANUFACTURING WATERSIDE PREMISES, the valuable patents for Bernard's boot and shoe machinery, and the wood patterns for the machines. The premises have a considerable frontage next the Grosvenor-basin, and comprise the main factory, a most substantial, light and lofty structure, of two floors, each 250 feet by 42 feet, with a floor in the roof, a lofty ground floor, engineer's shop, 72 feet by 42 feet, with shed and yard adjoining, abutting upon the Grosvenor-basin, a steam boiler-house, a smith's shop of two floors, and a factory of two floors, each 50 feet by 48 feet; the whole held for a term of 21 years from 24th June, 1856, at a rent of £700 per annum. The patents are those granted to Mr. Bernard for various improvements in machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes, by means of which the rapidity of production is very largely increased, and the cost much lessened, skilled manual labor being, to a great extent, superseded. The patents extend to the machines (among others) for hammering and cutting out the leather, for lasting the shoe, and fixing together, by means of piercing and pegging. Machines, under the several patents, have been constructed on the premises, under the personal supervision of the patentee, and have been brought to a high degree of perfection, many of the machines being most finished specimens of mechanical skill, and pronounced, by competent judges, to be perfect of their kind. The outlay involved in thus perfecting the machinery has necessarily been very large. With the patents it is proposed to sell the whole of the wood patterns of the different machines, thus enabling a purchaser to at once commence the manufacture of them. Specifications of the patents may be seen, and the patented machinery, as also the premises may be inspected, by special order only, on application to Messrs. ASHURST, SON & MORRIS, Solicitors, No. 6 Old Jewry; of F. MAYNARD, Esq., Public Accountant, No. 19 Bread-st., or to Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY, Billiter-st., London, England. Printed particulars will shortly be ready for distribution, and may be had as above, and at the office of this paper.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, ARMY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY are instructed to sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 4, and following days, at 11 each day, at the Works of Bernard's Patent Machine Boot and Shoe Company, (limited,) situate in Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract,) the costly MACHINERY for the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, constructed under the several patents belonging to the Company, by means of which skilled manual labor is, to a great extent, superseded, and which is calculated to manufacture 3,000 pairs of boots and shoes weekly; including a steeping tank, pair of turned gun-metal squeezing rolls, (40 inches wide, 12 inches diameter,) two leather hammering machines, with eccentric motion, two outer sole-cutting machines, with steel cutters and gun-metal dies, three machines for cutting out soles, under-soles and stiffenings, one heel-cutting machine, and one upper-leather-cutting machine—all worked by eccentrics—one circular knife-cutting machine, two sets of four each hydraulic machines for making heels or for cutting out soles, two hydraulic machines for cutting out and piercing soles, set of four highly-finished hydraulic pumps, a set of four 12-inch pneumatic pumps, a band-knife cutting machine for splitting soles, two heel-leveling or planing machines, two heel-paring machines, three hand cramping machines, eight double self-acting lasting machines, worked by hydraulic pressure, one double ditto, worked by hand-power, eleven highly-finished self-acting piercing and pegging machines, with jacquard motions, for soles, one ditto for heels, leather lace-cutting and rounding machines, machine for buffing, polishing and finishing the surfaces and edges of soles, leather-pairing or thicknessing machine, three machines for making, turning, and nicking brass pegs, one piercing and nailing machine for heels, very complete last or tree-making machinery, circular and band saws, grooving and shaping machines, thirty-three sewing or stitching machines, (principally Thomas',) eyeletting machines, fly presses, 2,000 pairs of wood lasts, cutting-out tables, quantity of unfinished stock, a large quantity of machines of various descriptions, seasoned beech, in cleft pieces and plank, cast-iron steaming tank, and numerous other effects. To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on Friday, Saturday and Monday previous to the sale, by catalogues only, which may then be had at 6d. each, on the premises, or previously, at the office of this paper, of Messrs. Ashurst, Son, & Morris, Solicitors No. 6 Old Jewry, E. C.; of F. Maynard, Esq., Public Accountant, No. 19 Bread-st., E. C.; and of Messrs. Fuller & Horsey, Billiter-st., London, England. NOTE.—It is proposed to offer in one lot a complete set of machines requisite to manufacture boots and shoes under Bernard's several patents, giving to a purchaser the right to use them without payment of royalty; and, if no acceptable offer be made in that form, then to sell the machines separately, giving to each purchaser the same privilege.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.—Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY are instructed to sell, by auction, with the machinery, at the works of Bernard's Patent Machine Boot and Shoe Company, (Limited,) Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, in lots, the valuable collection of ENGINEERS' TOOLS, used in the construction of the different patented machines, now within three years, (principally by Whitworth, Smith, Beacock & Tannett, and Shepherd, Hill & Spinks,) including a 12-inch centre screw-cutting lathe, with 24-feet bed; a 10-inch centre screw-cutting lathe, with 15-feet gap bed; 9-inch centre screw-cutting lathe, with 12-feet bed; seven 7-inch centre self-acting screw-cutting lathes, with 6 feet 6 inches moveable gap beds; three 6-inch centre screw-cutting lathes, with 5 feet 6 inches beds; one 8-inch centre back-geared slide lathe, with 14-feet bed; amateur's lathe, one pin lathe, four slide lathes (various), two self-acting planing machines, to take in 2 feet 6 inches wide, by 2 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet wide by 2 feet high; three self-acting shaping machines, 9, 12 and 15 inch strokes, with traversing tables; self-acting slotting machine, to take in 3 feet diameter; one self-acting horizontal boring machine, two self-acting drilling machines, two wall drilling machines, self-acting slotting and drilling machine, wheel-cutting machine, set of Whitworth's gauges, from ⅛-inch to 2 inches; sets of stocks, taps and dies, from ⅛-inch to 1½ inches; steel tools, ratchets, planed surface plates, 12-horse power pedestal high pressure steam engine, one 10-inch cylinder horizontal high pressure steam engine, by Bellhouse; one 2-horse power direct-acting steam engine; two return flue steam boilers, 13 feet 6 inches and 14 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet diameter; two cylindrical steam chests, 9 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches diameter; 500 feet flanged steam pipe, 1,000 feet turned bright shafting, 3,000 feet leather driving-bands, 250 riggers, fittings of smith's shop, three forges, anvils, vices and benches, three tons rod and bar iron, one ton cast and sheer steel, four grindstones, double-purchase crab, bottle jack, blocks and falls, six joiners' benches, weighing machine, gas fittings, office furniture, and a large quantity of miscellaneous property. To be viewed with the other effects, and catalogues had at 6d. each. See preceding advertisement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black-walnut buffet, with marble top; carved oak extension dining-table, black-walnut ditto, with lyre legs; mahogany sofa-bedsteads, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany arm-chairs, covered in hair-cloth; mahogany book-stands, mahogany corner etageres, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rosewood marble-top etageres, sideboards, oiled black-walnut armoir à glace, mahogany marble-top wash-stands, elegant gilt frame pier and and mantel glasses, oval ditto, black-walnut rockers, covered in hair-cloth; oil-cloth window-curtains, &c. Also, ironware, crockery, glassware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid dapple-gray horse, belonging to the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, now quartered in this City. Having been, with his command, ordered to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and to take no horses, will sell at above. The horse is warranted sound and kind in every particular, perfectly broke, free from all tricks, 16 hands high, coming 7 years old, very easy saddle-horse, and sold for no fault. Cost $325. Can be seen morning of sale. Sale positive.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic-Dock Stores, No. 54 Atlantic-Dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,

176 bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT NO. 444 Canal-st., at 2 o'clock, sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, bedsteads, feather beds and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, glass, earthen and kitchen ware, &c.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS. —No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Practicing class for ladies and gentlemen every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—THE managers of the Home, located at No. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st., call attention to the fact that they have NO AGENTS employed in soliciting funds. Parties reported from time to time as being seen from Maine to Minnesota and from Canada to Washington, asking aid for the "Home in 29th-st.," have no connection whatever with this Institution. Donations thankfully received as above.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS.
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOVELL, COLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. JOSEPH LOVELL retiring from business. JAMES COLLES, Jr., and JAMES M. STRAIL will conduct the business hereafter under the firm of JAMES COLLES, Jr., & CO., and they alone are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH LOVELL,
J. COLLES, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES M. STRAIL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm of LAFORGE & FELTER, Builders, will expire on the 1st day of February next. The outstanding business will be settled by either of the partners. HENRY LAFORGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. ABRAM J. FELTER.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOLCOMB, NOSTRAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; the debts to be collected and bills to be paid by THOMAS C. NOSTRAND, No. 131 South-st., New York. SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB,
THOMAS C. NOSTRAND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. DANIEL COMBS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
GEO. KIRTLAND,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862. C. KIRTLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—AN ARRANGEMENT HAVING BEEN made by the members of the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, with HENRY J. NEWTON, formerly of the firm of LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, to take part in the management of their business, and the whole and sole control and management thereof having been confided by said firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to HENRY J. NEWTON and EDWARD G. BRADBURY, notice is hereby given that they, the said HENRY J. NEWTON and EDWARD G. BRADBURY, are the only persons authorized or having any authority to use or sign the firm name of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, or to contract any debts or make any purchases for or on account of said firm.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.
J. GUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against —— COSBY and —— ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861. MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.
au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF [illegible]."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, [illegible], at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of [illegible], and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, [illegible] by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock [illegible], and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of [illegible].

Each proposition should be sealed and [illegible] "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. [illegible]

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT.
NO 246 GREENWICH-ST. NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

Office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 23	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67

This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		25,649 48
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
ALFRED EDWARDS,
A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,
C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,
B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,
L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,
WM. LECONEY,
J. K. MYERS,
A. WESSON,
WM. KENT,
DAVID P. MORGAN,
BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,
JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,
J. E. HANFORD,
THOMAS EAKIN,
ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,
JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEORGE C. WETMORE,
P. H. VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861		$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861		1,474,290.29
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$5,314,576,83

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861		$4,155,166,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$728,476.35	

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$2,926,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,859,02
Cash in Bank	245,543,94
Total Amount Assets	$5,995,689,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862	1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years	$12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash	8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862	$4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robt. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
William E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
William Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cornelius Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

Office of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

The Continental Bank, New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

Office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, No. 69 Wall-street,
New-York, Jan. 30, 1862.
INTEREST.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at this office.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. BUTLER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
New-York, Jan. 16, 1862.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Co.,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES K. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973 14	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26—$653,843 25—$296,794 95	
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force, Insuring		$23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.		
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862		1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862		2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 60	
Paid for Taxes	2,580 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,384 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	10,076 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.	56,568 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c.	2,292 45—	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	385,664 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	759,799 38	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	46,834 43	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,066 42	
Do, due from Southern Policy Holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JOHN M. NIXON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,
DAVID DOWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM BARTON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE GREER,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN MAIRS,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
LORING ANDREWS,
RUSSELL DART,
WM. H. APPLETON,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
New-York, Jan. 29, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.
GEO. DEMING, Agent.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEECH, Secretary.

COAL, &C.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.

$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.
English Cannell, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE,
No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

CUT THIS OUT.—REMOVAL.—THE WEATHer Strip Dépôt has removed from No. 537 Broadway to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., over Knox's, the hatter, Room No. 14.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PERCENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, No. 34 City Exchange.
Boston, Jan. 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

Office Greenwich Insurance Company,
No. 400 Hudson-st., New-York, Jan. 21, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day. By order.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Office of the Merchants' Insurance Co.,
No. 92 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 13, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank,
New-York, Jan. 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6 50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ¾ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ¾ to 8 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ¾ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
New-York, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

SLEIGHS.

FOR SALE LOW.—A SIX-SEAT FAMILY sleigh, with three robes and two strings of bells, in perfect order, being equal to new; cost $400; will be sold for $250; being light and stylish. Apply at the carriage factory of QUINBY & CO., No. 620 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—26,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—THE REMEDY which experience abundantly proves to be the most successful in the gout, rheumatic gout, and inflammatory rheumatism, is Reynolds' Gout Specific. A single dose will, in a few hours, remove the most agonizing pains, and a few repetitions will effectually subdue the complaint; and its composition is so innocent that a child may take it with safety. May be obtained of Mr. S. NEWBY, No. 54 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff-st., N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS ARE warranted to cure the worst forms of secret diseases. It cures complete the most obstinate disease, in a surprisingly short space of time. $1 a bottle. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, FEB. 3—LA TRAVIATA.

Mr. J. GRAU has the honor to announce that Verdi's celebrated Opera, which was received with so much favor on its revival last season, and in which
MISS KELLOGG
created so great a sensation in the dramatic *rôle* of VIOLETTA, will be played on
MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 3.

The universal desire expressed at the Box Office for this repetition, has induced Mr. GRAU to accede to the urgent requests of the public.

In consequence of the shortness of the season, it will be impossible to give LA TRAVIATA except on this time only.

DEBUT OF SIGNOR YPOLITO,
Primo Baritone of Mr. Max Maretzek's Company, in the *rôle* of GERMONT.

Signor YPOLITO'S high reputation, confirmed by recent successes of the most flattering character, is a guarantee of the value of his accession to the Academy forces.

The remaining characters will be sustained by Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor BARILI, &c., &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor ...... Mr. Max Maretzek
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S First Grand Concert will positively take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 11.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Feb. 1.—MARTHA.
RE-ENTREE OF MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
AS LADY HENRIETTA.
Mme. Strakosch ...... Nanci | Brignoli ...... Lyonel
Susini ...... Plunkett | Barili ...... Tristan
Musical Director and Conductor ...... MAX MARETZEK.
Seats for the Brooklyn Academy can also be secured at SIBELL'S, Wall-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Feb. 1,
the original American comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
will appear in
TWO
of his
GREAT COMIC PERSONATIONS,
As SCHNAPPS, in the magnificent scenic spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
And as JACK CABBAGE, received last night with roars of laughter and applause, in the comedy of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

The NAIAD QUEEN is admitted to be perhaps the most magnificent scenic spectacle ever presented on the stage. It abounds in scenery of unequaled splendor, grand mechanical effects, and brilliant dances. To give additional charm to this unsurpassed attraction, the management has pleasure in announcing an engagement with the brilliant and beautiful
SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS,
who, during the few nights on which she last appeared, created so
WILD A FURORE,
and who, in conjunction with
DON JUAN XIMENES,
will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

WALLACK'S.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the
STANDARD COMEDIES.
SATURDAY,
Will be presented the finely cast comedy, in five acts, of
THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Harry Dornton	Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Dornton	Mr. Blake
Goldfinch	Mr. C. Fisher
Mr. Sulky	Mr. G. Holland
Mr. Silky	Mr. John Sefton
Mr. Milford	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Smith	Mr. Browne
Jacob	Mr. Young
Williams	Mr. Moore
The Tennis Marker	Mr. Parsloe
The Footman	Mr. Convers
The Hatter	Mr. Parkes
Widow Warren	Mrs. Vernon
Sophia	Miss Mary Gannon
Jenny	Mrs. Sefton

MONDAY,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
(First time here.)
WEDNESDAY, (First time here,)
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
THURSDAY,
SPEED THE PLOW.
(First time here.)

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE LESTER WALLACK POLKA, composed by R Stoepel, is played every night with great success. An excellent likeness of Lester Wallack, Esq., adorns the title page. Price 35 cents per copy.
FIRTH, POND & CO., Music Publishers,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, FEB. 1, 1862,
Will be acted Shakespeare's Tragedy, in five acts, of
MACBETH,
With this unrivaled cast:

MACBETH	Mr. J. W. WALLACK
MACDUFF	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
MALCOLM	Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY
BANQUO	Mr. GEORGE RYER
FIRST WITCH	Mr. MARK SMITH
HECATE	Mrs. JULIA B. BARROW
LADY MACBETH	Mrs. J. W. WALLACK

On MONDAY,
ROMEO AND JULIET,
With a grand combination cast.
Admission (to all parts of the house) ...... 50c.
Secured Parquet Stalls ...... 75c.

TACHYHIPPODAMIN.
ALBERT W. SELDEN,
EXCLUDED FROM BROADWAY.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!:
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

MILLS' AND MOLLENHAUER'S CLASSICAL SOIREES.
First Soirée MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1862, at Dodworth's Saloon, opposite 11th-st., Broadway. Quartette, Beethoven; Solos, Piano, Chopin and Mills; Sonata Gade Solo, Violincello, Bomberg; and Grand Quintette, Schumann. Tickets to be had at all music stores and at the door. Soirée to commence at 8 o'clock. Grand Pianoforte from Steinway & Sons.

THE GREAT CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
585—BROADWAY—585.
MEN WAITERS. MEN WAITERS.
Glorious Success of the
RAVEL PANTOMIME, THE NIGHT OWL.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE HAS kindly volunteered to read for the benefit of the CHARITABLE FUND OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The Committee beg to announce that they have engaged IRVING HALL for TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, when this distinguished lady will read Shakespeare's Play of HENRY THE FIFTH.

Tickets, $1 each—can be had of the following Committee, and at the door on the evening
Henry Eyre, President, No. 74 Broad-st.
Edward Walker, Vice-President, No. 114 Fulton-st.
Philip Pritchard, Vice-President, No. 33 Broadway.
Robert Bage, No. 12 Wall-st.
H. J. Cortis, No. 40 Fulton st.
T. M. Braine, No. 43 South-st.
Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st.
T. F. Frank, No. 875 Broadway.
J. T. Walker, No. 32 Broad st.
James Napier, No. 77 Broad-st.
S. S. J. Frith, No. 52 Exchange-place.
Thomas Dixon, Everett House.
J. C. Beales, M. D., No. 10 West 19th-st.
Wm. Young, *Albion* Office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
T. M. Middleton, No. 40 Exchange-place.
Mr. Vickers, No. 99 John-st.
C. W. Frederickson, No. 125 Pearl-st.
E. T. Chris ianson, No. 1 Chambers-st.
E. W. Canning, No. 227 Pearl-st.
Charles Clifton, New-York.
C. B. Elliman, No. 217 Pearl-st.
Arthur Kendall, No. 5 Barclay-st.
C. H. Webb, office of the Society, No. 40 Exchange-place.

TACHYHIPPODAMIN.
ALBERT W. SELDEN,
EXCLUDED FROM BROADWAY.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S LADIES' Gymnastic and Calisthenic Institution, at the Metropolitan Academy, No. 93 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Ladies Classes meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on SATURDAYS at 12 o'clock M. Send for circulars. Address HENRY GEBHARD.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER HIS amusing Lecture on *Courtship and Marriage*, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Redemption, in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock. It is the first of a course of six Lectures, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to paying off the floating debt of this large but not wealthy congregation. Doors open at 7 P. M.

JAMES A. McMASTER, OF THE FREEMAN'S *Journal* and *Freeman's Appeal*, will lecture at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. The subject is *Christopher Columbus—Fresh Light on his Character and Mission*. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door and elsewhere.

LECTURE.—REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL DELiver a Lecture in the 31st-st. M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Ladies' Sinking Fund Society, connected with the Church. Subject—*Washington and the Union*. Tickets 25 cents each.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPment of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in the room in Odd Fellow's Hall, corner of Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock.
By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
EVENING at 7¼ o'clock.
At each of which is produced the new and elegant
HOLIDAY FAIRY PIECE
ONDINA, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
Or
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
which has been received with such unmistakable enthusiasm by overflowing houses.
THE FAIRY GUARD OF AMAZONS
Change their fascinating drill, daily.
To be seen at all hours
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, or GREAT BEHEMOTH
of the Scriptures—Job, ch. 40.
The great and curious
WHALE WHICH STILL LIVES,
And eats his half bushel of live eels per day.
The 12 BEAUTIFUL TINY SEA-HORSES, sailing in the Grand Aquaria, which contains beautiful and rare living Fish from all quarters of the globe, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.
COMMODORE NUTT.—The $30,000 Nutt is fast ripening, and will be ready to crack on MONDAY, Feb. 3.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

GRAND MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
GREAT NAUTICAL
EXHIBITION OF A
SOUTH SEA
WHALING VOYAGE.
ALL THE STORIES EVER PUBLISHED,
ALL THE BOOKS EVER WRITTEN,
ALL THAT AUTHORS EVER WROTE,
ALL THAT POETS EVER SANG,
ALL THE YARNS THAT SAILORS SPIN
OF WHALING LIFE,
COMPLETELY ECLIPSED BY OUR
THRILLING, DRAMATIC,
MIRTH-PROVOKING
BOAT SCENES,
WHICH FOR
NINETEEN WEEKS,
NINETEEN WEEKS
HAVE
STIRRED THE BLOOD, AND
ELICITED THE UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE OF NEW-YORKERS.
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, every evening at 7¼ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

TACHYHIPPODAMIN.
ALBERT W. SELDEN,
EXCLUDED FROM BROADWAY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861-62.
The Public Rehearsal (No. Nine) will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 1,
At 10 o'clock.
Extra tickets 50 cents each.

The third concert of this season will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,
At 8 o'clock.
On which occasion the following pieces will be performed:
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.
Symphony No. 4, in D minor, by Robert Schumann; Serenade No. 2, in A, by Johannes Brahms; Overture, "Ruler of the Spirits," in D, by Carl Maria v. Weber.
SOLO PERFORMERS.
Signor F. Ridolfi, (Baritone.)
Mr. Ernst Hartmann, (Piano.)
Mr. Henry Schmitz, (Horn.)
CONDUCTOR, CARL BERGMANN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. The Concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
Extra subscribers' tickets $1 each, for sale at the usual places.
No more tickets will be issued than the Hall contains seats. By order, J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY THE KING BANJOIST
OF THE WORLD.
Mr. GEO. C. DOBSON, (late of Sandford's Opera House, Harrisburgh, Penn.,) will guarantee to make a pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo in twelve lessons, or no charge, for the sum of $5. As a Player, Performer or Teacher of the Banjo Mr. Dobson defies competition; one call will satisfy the best judge. All lovers of the Banjo that have any idea of learning should call and hear MR. Geo. C. Dobson play a selection from the different operas, &c. GEO. C. DOBSON,
No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st., New-York.

TACHYHIPPODAMIN.
ALBERT W. SELDEN,
EXCLUDED FROM BROADWAY.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, Feb. 8,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY ...... Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY ...... March 3
TUESDAY ...... Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY ...... March 29
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	$50

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE-ENGINE UNIted States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a bankrupt law. Also, several petitions in favor of emancipation.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa in favor of an Armory at Rock Island, Ill.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension roll all names of persons who take up arms against us, or aid the rebels. The bill was passed.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to authorize the detail of Naval officers for service in the War Department. The bill authorizes the detail of Naval officers for the inspection of vessels before troops are put on board. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the joint resolution in relation to the Industrial Exhibition at London, was taken up. The resolution appropriates $35,000 for expenses of carrying out the former resolution.

Mr. Sumner explained and advocated the resolution.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution. He was opposed to taking this amount of money out of the Treasury at this time.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Rep.,) should vote against the resolution at this time. At the other exhibition we could show reapers, &c.; now the sword and cannon are our reapers and the rebels are the harvest.

The resolution was rejected—Yeas, 17; Nays, 22.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill to secure the completion of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) the bill to prohibit the Coolie-trade by American citizens was taken up and passed.

The case of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, was taken up.

Mr. McDougal, of California, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak at length on the subject. He said we were at war, and had been at war, at least in opinion, since 1832. There had been a continual organized war against the principles of constitutional government. He contended that a regular plan had existed to bring about secession. It was well known to the Democrats, and known to him, (McDougal.) As a Democrat, the Senator from Indiana must have known the fact of war being so long planned. It was actually inaugurated before the letter was written to Davis and he (McDougal) could consider that letter in no other light than an act of treason. A Senator of the United States who, knowing all the facts, could write such a letter, was not fit to remain in the councils of the nation. Treason is the highest of all crimes, and ought to receive severe punishment.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) here made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which was concurred in, so the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the case of Mr. Bright was resumed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, (Union,) said he wished to say first, that he had no unkind feeling toward the Senator from Indiana. So far as he (Johnson) knew, there was no such feeling against him (Bright,) and his action and vote would be influenced entirely by public considerations. On a former occasion, when there was a contest about the Senator's seat, he (Johnson) felt constrained to vote to let him into the Senate, but he had to own that before his term was out, he felt compelled to vote to expel him from the Senate. He (Johnson) contended that the Senate had a perfect right to expel any Senator if it was thought that he was not fit to remain in the councils of the nation. The question is, do the people of the United States feel confidence in the loyalty of the Senator from Indiana.

He (Johnson) had often heard the inquiry among people, why does not the Senate turn out Mr. Bright, of Indiana? Mr. Johnson then referred to the charge of Judge Smalley, of New-York, and the acts of the rebels as proof of actual war. The Senator from Indiana must have known the fact, yet the Senator wrote a letter to Jeff. Davis. Mr. Johnson commented on the letter and its contents and claimed that the Senator had committed an overt act of treason by aiding the enemy. The Senate was not subject to the technical rules of a court. Suppose that Aaron Burr, after he had been acquitted by the court of treason, had returned to the Senate, would not every Senator have voted for his expulsion? But it had been said this letter was a mere act of friendship. Would a friend of the Government have sent a letter to a known traitor giving the aid of improved firearms? The Senator from Indiana was regardless of the country's interest and not entitled to a seat in the Senate. Was there a vote or a speech of the Senator expressing sympathy with the Constitution and the Union?

When, a year ago, he (Johnson) stood alone on that side of the Chamber fighting the battle of the Union, has the Senate forgot the bevy of conspirators gathered around, with scowls, frowns and taunts? If the Senate has, he (Johnson) had not. Was there one glance of approval from the Senator from Indiana? He (Johnson) would have been glad of the sympathy of one who had been so long in the public service, but the Senator was as cold as an iceberg, and he (Johnson) was left alone on that side of the Chamber, with the line strictly drawn between those fighting for the Union and those against it. No longer ago than the last session of Congress there were those here who sung the syren song of peace. Where are Polk and Breckinridge? Gone to the rebel camp. He (Johnson) believed that there were traitors here now on the same road, and how long it would be before they would land in the traitors' camp he (Johnson) could not tell. The Senator from Indiana has said that he was opposed to the whole coercive policy of the Government. If the Government has not power to enforce its laws, then it is at an end. Suppose that he should go to the Senator and ask him to assist him (Johnson) in putting down the invasion of his State, the Senator would reply to him, "I am opposed to the whole coercive policy of the Government." Such principles would utterly destroy the Government.

What is the use of his professing to be for the Government, when every act and all his influence is against it. The people of his (Johnson's) State, downtrodden and oppressed beneath the heel of tyranny, appeal for protection, and are met with the cold reply, "I am opposed to the whole coercive policy of the Government." Yet the Senator would allow a brave people to be coerced by tyranny, and had no sympathy or helping hand for them. They are in dungeons, but there are no answers to their appeals but the clanking of the chain and the grating of the dungeon door. They are shot, and hung, and women and children murdered; yet their cry for protection is met by the Senator's reply, "The Government cannot enforce the laws—I am opposed to the whole policy of coercion." But the Senator from New-Jersey claims that the letter of Mr. Bright was never delivered to Jeff. Davis. So in the days of the revolution Benedict Arnold gave certain papers to Andre, but Andre was arrested and the papers taken away, and Andre was tried and hung. Does anybody suppose that Arnold was not a traitor because the papers were not delivered to Sir Henry Clinton? Mr. Johnson then referred to the speech of the Senator from Delaware, (Saulsbury,) and contended at some length that the South was entirely responsible for the war, and that the North gave all the compromise that was necessary, but that the Southern traitors would not accept it. If the Senate had not moral, physical and political courage enough to expel those who are unsafe depositories of the public trust and power, then they were not fit to remain here themselves. He (Johnson) did not say these things in any spirit of unkindness, but for the sake of Constitutional Liberty, and for the sake of his own wife and children. By the failure of the Government to enforce the laws, his wife and children had been turned into the street, and his house turned into a barrack. He had two sons-in-law—one was in prison, and the other was in the mountains to evade the tyranny of the hell-born and hell-bound spirit of disunion. Yet, when cries come up that the laws may be enforced, the Senator says, "I am opposed to the whole coercive policy of the Government." The only way to settle the question now before the Government is not compromise, but to crush out the leaders of the rebellion. We have got to show pluck, and have got to fight. He desired peace, but the only way to get it was to sacrifice blood and treasure. Then let us crush out the rebellion and look forward to the time when we shall raise the glorious old flag beneath the Cross, and gather around with the cry of "the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever," Christ first, our country next.)

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said on a former occasion, in the case of Davis and Wigfall, the Senate refused to expel, but simply left their names off the roll. He thought then we should have expelled the Senators, but, as the Senate decided otherwise, he had waived his own opinions. In Committee he had considered this action of the Senate as a precedent, and concurred in the report on that ground; but from what light he had received since, as the former action seemed not to be considered a precedent, he was now prepared to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, (Union,) said he should base his action to some extent on the report of the Judiciary Committee. He thought many charges were made against the Senator from Indiana that have nothing to do with the question. The Senator had been in favor of compromise, and he (Kennedy) had the means of knowing that he sympathized with the efforts of Mr. Douglas to save the country from war. He alluded to a conversation, in which Mr. Bright remonstrated earnestly with Messrs. Mason, Slidell and Benjamin, and denied their right to secede. Thousands of Northern people were opposed to coercion until all hope of compromise was gone. That was what he always understood to be the ground of the Senator from Indiana. He (Kennedy) was opposed to coercion until all hopes of compromise were gone. Since then, he cooperated with the Senate in every measure to carry on the war, and bring to a speedy close the conflict which now distracted the country. He contended that there was no war when the letter was written, and there could have been no treason intended.

Mr. Bright said the charges were so multiplied that he did not know as he could answer all, but to the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Wilmot) and others, he might make a few remarks. He said there had never been a proposition of peace for seventeen years he had not voted for; there had never been any political issue he had not voted against. He wanted the three new Senators, (those of Missouri, and Mr. Willey, of Virginia,) who had been absent, to examine the record, and see if the statement was not correct.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 31.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep., an editorial in the Chicago *Tribune*, stating that one third of the cartridges furnished to the Burnside Expedition contained no powder, &c., was referred to the Government Contract Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wycliffe, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing contracts for army and navy supplies' including arms, under the rule and government of military law, or the rules and articles for government of the navy, with power to punish for fraud and infidelity.

On motion of Mr. Blake, of Ohio, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War inform this House how many Regimental Bands are employed in the army, and whether their services can be dispensed with without injury to the service.

On motion of Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of the passing of a law prohibiting the exportation of oak timber.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee to investigate Government contracts, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to this House a copy of the contract made by him or his Department for handling, opening, assorting and general delivery of foreign goods in the City of New-York, usually called the labor contract or general order contract. Also, to inform this House whether the said labor is now done by the original parties to said contract, or whether said contract has been assigned; if so, to whom, and at what consideration. Also, who are the owners of the warehouses where said goods are stored, and what rents are paid for the same.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, (Dem.,) also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to this House a statement of the salary, fees, and perquisites received by the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, each respectively, from the time he entered on the duties of his office; also, the salary, fees and perquisites received by the predecessors of each during the four years preceding the time when the present incumbent entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian and Post-office Appropriation bills. Referred.

The Treasury Note bill was postponed until Monday morning next.

The House went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reviewing the present condition of affairs, said our evils are aggravated for the want of proper leadership. The Administration should announce a policy, clear and well-defined, which should address itself to the suppression of the rebellion, and the punishment of those participating in it. Such a course would reanimate the public mind and heart, and inspire with invincible enthusiasm our arms, which are diminishing by desertion, disease and death, and deteriorating from long and constant inaction. It would invigorate the public credit, and the people would again pour out their money if they were assured it would be applied to the preservation of such of their property as now remains. Nine months have elapsed since Fort Sumter fell—since Jefferson Davis announced his purpose to plant a foreign flag over this Capitol. Six hundred thousand men are in the field in behalf of the Republic, yet "Washington" is beleaguered, and "Richmond" is not. In the exchange of prisoners we give the rebels whom they ask, and let them return whom they will. Enthusiasm was expected to be excited the other day by the announcement that all was still quiet in the blockaded rebellious ports. From the speeches of gentlemen here, an impression was sought to be made on the country that the President cannot now expect the support of his political friends. They look to the resurrection of that party which was in the character of a close corporation, the proprietors of which were Slidell, Mason, Davis, and half a dozen other gentlemen, to whom Presidents Pierce and Buchanan belonged, as the old story had it, like the man who not only sold his soul to the Devil in fee, but to reach through eternity. President Lincoln is a conservative man, invested with power to preserve, and he will preserve, the integrity of the country. The purpose of the war was well declared by him when he said it was to attack, punish and destroy the rebellious enemy, and deliver the country from the danger with which it is menaced by traitors. Two facts are prominent: first, that James H. Lane, of Kansas, has announced that the only way to suppress rebellion is by putting two armies simultaneously in motion, one moving South and the other moving North; and the second fact is, that the President has just sent Gen. Lane, full of his theory, to lead an independent army through Arkansas and Texas. Mr. Kelley said his colleague (Mr. Wright) had interpreted the President's proclamation calling out 75,000 men to mean that Slavery agitation was to be let alone. That may have been the President's meaning, but it was like going to swim while avoiding the water. Was it meant that these men should break the rebels' arms, but not tear their coats or cause them to lose a pair of shoes? No; the object was to crush out rebellion, and deprive the enemy of their resources by bringing every loyal man to our standard, though his skin be not colored as our own. The gentleman misrepresented grossly when he said by innuendo or assertion that the majority here are endeavoring to make this a war of emancipation. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to stand by Mr. Lincoln. Let us give him all the money and arms he wants, and drive our General on.

Mr. Dunlop, of Kentucky, (Union,) differed from those who had argued that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion. He attributed it to the ungovernable, uncontrollable thirst for power, which always had stimulated the human heart and guided the actions of men, since 1787 until 1859. There were restrictions on Southern rights, and not until these were removed, and equality was established by the Legislature between the North and the South, did the rebellion break out in this great and good country. It sprung, he repeated, from ambition, an insatiable thirst for power, which led the rebels too far. In the course of his remarks he said at the extra session in July there was no intimation or declaration here that this war was to put down Slavery. When five Illinois regiments were told that this was the object, they stacked their arms, saying that they were called out only to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought there was a mistake about that, and believed it not true.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, (Union), confirmed this, by saying that Mr. Logan, privately, so stated in the presence of half a dozen gentlemen of this House.

Mr. Dunlop felt it due to the soldiers in the field to say they would not convert this war into one upon the Slave States, including the few which have resolved to remain in the Union. Let us, he added, remain quiet with our institutions, and disturb them not. We are engaged in a common cause, namely, the preservation of the integrity of the Union. Let side issues pass for the present. In condemning the sentiment of slave emancipation, he referred to Tennessee, now borne down by the heresy of secession; but the entrance of the Union army into that State will revive the general spirit of loyalty. Missouri is contending manfully against the foe, disputing every inch of ground. Kentucky is loyal and will so remain. Do not then, he said in conclusion, disturb us in our slave relations, but administer the law and stand by the Constitution.

Mr. Dunlop gave Col. Logan, a member from Illinois, as authority for his statement.

F. A. Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) corroborated a remark of Mr. Dunlop. He stated that Col. Logan stated in his presence and that of several others, that on the appearance of the report of Ex-Secretary Cameron, the troops under his command, as he understood him to say, stacked their arms, and refused to move further.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) knew Col. Logan well, and he believed him a brave, true, patriotic, honorable man. In his judgment there must be some misapprehension in the matter. The troops will not turn their backs on the enemy. He hoped the matter would rest where it was, until Col. Logan or his colleagues could be heard.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that nobody ought to place the Illinois soldiers in the position of turning their backs on the enemy. The point was, they would not fight against their friends under unconstitutional measures.

Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, (Opp.,) did not know how this question came before the House, but if such troops had laid down their arms the fact had not come to his knowledge.

Mr. Sargent, of California, (Union,) spoke in favor of the construction of a Pacific Railroad and telegraphic lines to the Pacific, and urged immediate action as a military necessity.

The Committee rose.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic bill was agreed to.

Mr. Frank, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of New-York requesting their Senators and Representatives to secure, if possible, such modification of the acts already passed, and such provisions in acts hereafter to be passed for the purpose of raising the revenue, as that the entire amount to be raised in any State by any mode of taxation except upon duties on imports, may be ascertained by some reasonable method of estimating the same, and that each State be allowed to assume the payment of such amount, and to assess and collect the same in accordance with its own laws and through its own officers. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.,) reported a bill from the Government Contract Committee, with reference to the transportation of troops and supplies over the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Porter, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, presented a report accompanied by a resolution, that the several railroad companies which have received from States, grants of public lands, made by acts of Congress for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the roads of such companies respectively, are required to transport the property and troops of the United States over their roads free of toll and all other charges whatever.

A brief debate ensued, but no vote was taken.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Further Discussion in the Assembly of the Financial Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means—Their Final Passage very Nearly in their Original Shape.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

The Assembly had under discussion again the financial resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, and listened to speeches upon them from Messrs. Payne, of Wayne; Stetson, of Clinton, and Pierce, of Ulster. The subject has been worn so threadbare by the prolonged debate, that no especial interest will attach to a full synopsis of the debate, and I shall therefore give only the simplest outlines of the speeches.

Mr. Payne advocated the substitution of Mr. Tracey, of Tioga, on the ground that, while they embraced the most salient points of the resolutions of the Committee, there was nothing dictatorial or offensive in their phraseology. He feared, in the present crisis, even by implication, to say or do anything which should imply lack of confidence in the Government policy. He discussed somewhat the metaphysical question of what is money. He considered it only the representative of value, or wealth, and that wealth, in the last analysis, resolves itself only into the free soil of the earth, the elements and labor, and asserted, that in the history of the world, almost everything had been used as this representative of value; and if, therefore, by *basing* a paper currency upon these primary elements, in the way of a tax, it would be just as good as any other medium of commercial exchange in the limits of this country, where he supposes that this proposed currency was intended to circulate. Such a position disregards certain inherent qualities which give to the present acknowledged medium a peculiar value for the purpose, such as its scarcity in comparison to the demand, its indestructibility, ductility, malleability, and capability of representing a graduated scale of values. Paper possesses some of these qualities, but others it does not. Mr. Stetson also contended, later in the evening, that it was not just to make contracts with a mutual understanding that one substance should form the basis of circulation, and afterward to change this basis.

Mr. Stetson traced somewhat the causes of this rebellion, referring to the nullification and other secession doctrines of Calhoun as the primal spring of all our difficulties. He showed the probability and necessity that this must be a long war, because of the deliberate manner in which it was inaugurated, the desperate character of the men engaged in the rebellion, and their fate if conquered, the necessity of maintaining the dignity and integrity of the Government, and, if for no other reason, because we must fight for a suitable boundary. He showed how all these things would tend to weaken the confidence of the money-lender in the ultimate ability of the Government to redeem its paper. He favored, therefore, those measures which should afford the very best security by taxation. He opposed the substitute, because it proposed no specific pledge of the money raised by its system of taxation to the redemption of this particular debt, and favored the first resolution of the Committee for a contrary reason. He opposed the second and third resolution on account of their going too far in assuming, beyond a general pledge of the sum to the payment of this debt, to direct *how* the payments shall be made; and he said that, if he had an opportunity, he should urge some amendments to the last resolution, which should tone it down to a less objectionable tone. He was opposed to the substitute wholly, in its present form, and would prefer to sustain the report of the Committee if it could be modified as he proposed.

Mr. Pierce spoke strongly in favor of the original resolutions, without any adulteration, basing a large portion of his remarks upon the necessities of the Government, as exhibited in Mr. Spaulding's speech a day or two since, in the Congressional House of Representatives.

After he concluded, Mr. Alvord moved that the resolutions be made the special order for this morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, and that a final vote should be taken before adjournment. The vote was passed with an evident sigh of relief, after Mr. Raymond, of New-York, had offered an amendment to the substitute, incorporating into the resolutions composing it a specific pledge of the funds raised by taxation to the payment of this war debt,—an amendment which Mr. Tracy promptly accepted. This brings the substance of the two sets of resolutions even closer together than they were before, and reduces the whole contest to one of the best wording of the resolutions. With such a substantial unity of sentiment, it will be a source of much regret if some arrangement is not secured, before the final vote is taken, by which the resolutions which do go forth may have the benefit of a unanimous vote.

The discussion was resumed this morning as soon as the presentation of petitions was finished, and is still progressing. Mr. Loveridge, of Alleghany, opened with a speech in favor of the substitute, confining himself principally to showing that the parallel which has been drawn between Revolutionary paper currency and that proposed now, does not hold good, owing to the lack of jurisdiction of the Continental Congress as a central Government, and to proving the constitutionality of issuing such a currency.

Mr. Dewey, of Jefferson, next took ground in favor of the resolutions, and took a cheerful view of this scheme of taxation, quoting manifold statistics to show how lightly its burdens will rest upon the people, even if our expenses greatly exceed our present expectations.

Mr. Wheeler, of Delaware, next took the floor for the Committee's resolutions, and showed the somewhat rare merit of speaking upon the resolutions, instead of upon Slavery, Union, the American eagle, and what not, purely for the benefit of their constituencies. He showed, first, that there was no difference in the two sets of resolutions, except upon the question of blaming the issue of Treasury notes, or of preserving a discreet silence. He went on at length to speak against their issue. He did not think their issue inevitable, and that, if it was made, they might, indeed, become the currency of the country, but it would be a depreciated currency, and the tendency would be to drive all specie out of circulation, and leave nothing but paper in the market, and Government would be compelled to pass a law paying the interest upon its bonds in paper, for the simple reason that it will not be able to obtain any specie at any sacrifice.

He objects to the first resolution of the substitute because it declares no new principles, for we are bound to obey the laws of Congress now, and because it offers gratuitously to submit to any amount of taxation without stating the principles on which that taxation must be founded. To the second resolution he has no objection, but prefers the resolutions of the Committee as stating a system which he approves, and as disapproving the issue of Treasury Notes, and especially the making of them legal tender.

Mr. Cornell, of Tompkins, thought that the money-lenders of Wall-street were not the only resource of the Government. The farmers and producers of the nation had millions of dollars worth of things which the Government must have to feed and support our great armies, and he thought that it was just as well for these interests to deal directly with the Government through the medium of these notes, as to get their pay through the medium of the banks.

Mr. Raymond disavowed any intention of introducing party politics into this debate. He had only spoken of the subject at all because he thought there were references to old party issues, which he simply designed to deprecate. Gentlemen have urged this measure as if we were in a time of peace and of general prosperity, and he heartily indorses the policy they propose for such a period. He only advocates this issue of Treasury notes on the ground that it is a measure fitted only for an emergency and designed to meet an emergency. It is designed to move our armies and carry out our Governmental policy, rather than to suffer our armies to stand still and our whole policy to be defeated by a lack of funds immediately. He has heard no intimation of a plan by which the present necessities of the Government can be relieved, and until he does, he objects to casting any slur upon this necessary policy of the Government. He favors the making these notes legal tender, as the only means of holding them up from depreciation. He stated that his course would be, first to vote for the substitute, and if they failed to secure that, he should use his best efforts for such modifications of the original resolutions as would free them from features which he considered objectionable, and if he failed also in that, he should support such of them as he could, and the others he *must* vote against.

Mr. Alvord replied, contending that there was no constitutional power to make the notes legal tender, and that even if it were, the policy would be suicidal.

Mr. Havens, of Essex, then withdrew his amendment, and then Mr. Stetson offered his amendments, which he proposed last evening. The question being first upon the substitute offered by Mr. Tracey, it was lost by a vote of 62 to 39. The question then recurred upon the amendment offered to the first resolution by Mr. Stetson, and the amendment was adopted unanimously. The preamble and resolution were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stetson then offered his amendment to the last resolution, and Mr. Scholefield offered an amendment to the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 61 to 35.

Mr. Raymond then proposed another amendment to the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 57 to 46.

The question then recurred once more upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Stetson, which was carried by a majority vote of 73, nays not counted. The Committee then adopted the resolutions and reported them to the House for passage.

Mr. Raymond then proposed to amend the report of the Committee by substituting the resolutions offered by Mr. Tracey and called the "ayes and noes." The amendment was lost by a vote of 69 to 43.

Mr. Scholefield then moved to amend by amending the last resolution, which was lost by a vote of 68 to 41.

Mr. Raymond then moved to amend the report by striking out a portion of the last resolution, which was lost by a vote of 64 to 43.

A division of the question was called, and the vote was taken upon the first and second resolutions, which were passed unanimously.

The final vote was then taken upon the last resolution, and it was carried by a vote of 79 to 28.

The following are the resolutions as finally passed:

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That this Legislature regards as indispensable to the maintenance of a sound financial system, that the following measures should, in substance, be adopted by the Congress of the United States:

1. That a direct tax should be levied and apportioned at once among the several States, according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the net proceeds of which, derived from the loyal States, shall be sufficient to defray the interest of the entire indebtedness of the National Government; and that the amount of tax thus apportioned to the loyal States, and paid by them, shall be set apart and pledged to the payment of such interest.

2. That a sinking fund for the reimbursement of the principal of the public debt be created, set apart and pledged to that use.

3. That the amount to be derived from the direct tax of $20,000,000, levied and apportioned among the States pursuant to the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, together with the duties on imports, be employed to defray the current expenses of Government.

4. That the direct tax to be apportioned among the several States as before proposed, for the purpose of paying the interest of the national debt, be made a permanent tax to insure the prompt payment of such interest; and that it should be increased from year to year by a new apportionment, to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the increase of the national debt, duly authorized by law, shall make such apportionment necessary.

Resolved, That the people of the State of New-York will pay, by direct taxation, their just proportion of the amount required to satisfy the interest of the entire debt contracted by the Federal Government, and to be apportioned among the loyal States, according to Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the State of New-York will cheerfully cooperate with her sister loyal States, and with the Federal Government, in a willing submission to all burthens necessary to be incurred and borne, by adopting the financial policy here indicated, believing that it will command the confidence of all persons having money to lend; and that with such a system of finance, the Government will be able to obtain all the fiscal means needed for the vigorous prosecution of the present war; and under its operation, it is the judgment of this Legislature, that the Federal Government could never be subjected, under any exigency, to any probable rate of interest, or depreciation in the value of its stocks, so damaging to its credit and so injurious to the people, as the obtaining of funds by the emission of Government paper, to be made a legal tender between debtor and creditor, or by the creation of a stock without specific security for the prompt payment of interest and ultimate redemption of principal.

Thus this question is finally settled, and at four o'clock, after sitting since eleven this morning, the House has adjourned. I have no time to add a word more.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 31.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Making an appropriation to support the Government for the fiscal year.

Authorizing the Canal Board to reduce the expenses of printing the amending act to lay out the northern portion of New-York City.

Amending the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad act.

For the better regulation of the Firemen of Brooklyn.

Relating to trials and offences committed against joint stock companies.

Mr. Robinson noticed a bill for the better protection of gas consumers in the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Smith—In relation to acknowledgments of proof of deeds, etc., executed out of the United States.

By Mr. Cook—For the withdrawal of the circulating bills of incorporated banks whose charter has expired, and to secure the redemption thereof.

By Mr. Connolly—Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Kings and Queens counties.

By Mr. Robertson—For the better security of human life in the Metropolitan Police Districts.

The resolution to instruct Senators Harris and King to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the United States Senate was taken up.

The debate on the subject was carried on warmly, amidst a densely crowded chamber.

Much feeling and excitement was manifested.

Mr. Truman offered the following substitute for the resolution:

Whereas, Senator Bright openly avows himself the author of the letter directed to His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, introducing a person having an improved fire-arm for sale, thereby showing his complicity with traitors, therefore,

Resolved, If the foregoing preamble be true, that, in the opinion of the Legislature of the State of New-York, Jesse D. Bright is a traitor, and ought to be removed from his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Messrs. Murphy, Payne, Robertson and others spoke against the resolution.

The hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was taken upon it.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 31.

The report of the Quarantine Commissioners was presented. It recommends that only yellow fever, ship fever, the small-pox and the cholera shall be classed for Quarantine; that it shall be made the duty of the Health Officer to send the yellow-fever patients to the Floating Hospital; ship-fever patients to Ward's Island, and small-pox patients to Blackwell's Island; that the expenses of treating the quarantine diseases shall be collected from the owners and consignees of vessels and other designated sources. That an anchorage shall be selected and maintained in the Lower Bay during quarantine season. That means shall be provided to defray the necessary quarantine expenses. That the medical charge of the Floating Hospital shall be given to the Health Officer. The Commissioners have not received any compensation for their services or personal expenses since Jan. 1, 1861. The cost of supporting the Floating Hospital is defrayed by the Commissioners of Emigration, but the falling off in their revenues renders an appropriation by the Legislature necessary.

The Governor indorses the action of the Commissioners, but as the object of their creation has been accomplished, he recommends a repeal of the law under which they were appointed, and the transfer of their duties to the Commissioners of Emigration.

The consideration of the resolution relating to the financial policy of the Government, was resumed.

Mr. Leveridge spoke against the resolutions of the Committee, and Messrs. Dewey and Wheeler in favor of them.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 31—3½ P. M.

A vote has just been taken on Mr. Tracey's substitute, and the Assembly refused to adopt it by 37 to 62.

Several verbal amendments were made to the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means on motion of Mr. Stetson, none of which altered the substance of the resolutions, which were then adopted. Ayes 79, Nays 28.

Adjourned till 4:30.

The Bank of the Capital.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 31.

The receiver of the Bank of the Capital advertises that he will, to-morrow, pay a dividend of 75 per cent. on all admitted claims.

Sailing of the Parana.

Halifax, N. S., Friday, Jan. 31.

The *Parana* sailed at 6 o'clock to-night for Liverpool direct. The *Adriatic* will not sail for a week.

A Solicitor of Customs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of the article in the Times of Tuesday thinks the author of the letter addressed to Secretary Chase on this subject, was misinformed in some of the most important of his facts.

From what I know of these matters, I think his "few facts" are, if anything, short of the whole truth.

The number of cases pending cannot be learned from the calendar. This is made up monthly in the Admiralty Court, where these causes must be first heard; and necessarily and properly it contains only such causes as the Government, in any particular month, intends to bring to trial. Scarce a tenth part of the cases actually pending ever at any one time appear on this calendar. The docket and records of the Court, and not the calendar, must be searched to learn the number of causes pending. A gentleman spent two weeks in November last in searching out all causes arising out of the collection of customs at this port, and now actually pending and undecided. The docket and records of the Court for over ten years had to be overhauled by him.

He found actually pending and undecided 480 suits against Collectors. In these cases the Government is holding money or merchandise that merchants claim belongs to them and not the Government. Some of these cases, as the docket of the Court shows, were brought ten and eleven years ago. The amount at stake in these cases alone is from $500,000 to $750,000.

He also found 120 suits *in rem* and *personam* pending and undecided at that date. The property, or bonds representing its value, tied up in these cases is from $500,000 to $750,000 more. Some of them have been pending six years. The property is deteriorating, and the bondsmen liable every day to failure, rendering the bonds often worthless before the case is decided.

He found forty or fifty suits pending under the confiscation acts of the Extra Session, involving many hundred thousand dollars. This makes over six hundred causes actually pending and undecided in November last. But very few of them, I hardly think a dozen, have been finally terminated since then. In addition to these, there is now, and always is, a large number of cases lying in the Custom-House awaiting investigation as to the law and facts, in order to determine whether there is sufficient ground of seizure to warrant sending the cases into Court and subjecting parties to years of delay.

A Solicitor of Customs, having his office in or near the Custom-House, and understanding the business of the Custom-House, could dispose of these *inchoate* cases as fast as they arise, prevent annoying and expensive delays, and materially reduce the number of cases that now of necessity, for the want of such an examination by a competent officer, encumber the docket of the Court.

Including this class, the number of cases pending and undecided that require the attention of a Solicitor of Customs, instead of being less, is greater than 600.

2. *Expense and Extra Counsel.*

Any course that will expedite the proper trial of these cases will save many thousand dollars per year in interest, deterioration of goods, keepers, and failure of bondsmen. Half the present delay might be saved by a competent and efficient Solicitor of Customs. The single item of interest on the values locked up in these suits, to say nothing of the other losses, is many times greater than would be the salary of such Solicitor.

As for the statement that the extra counsel now constantly employed in these cases are not retained and paid by Government, I have frequently heard them required in Court to state who retained them, who were to pay them, and whom they represented; and they have invariably, in all the cases that have come under my observation, answered, "*The Government.*" They certainly take the side, and do the work that is by the outside public supposed to be done by the United States District Attorney; and when the opposing counsel apply to the District Attorney to know who is to try such and such causes on behalf of Government, he answers by giving the names of these outside counsel, and referring us to them. Now, these counsel on the trial represent the Government, and they ought to be paid by the Government, for the obligation of counsel is to protect the interest of the party who employs and pays him, and not of the party who "don't pay him one cent."

No class of men work for Government without being paid directly or indirectly by Government. The Secretary of the Navy pretends to have discovered and put in practice a plan to get people to work for Government without being paid by Government. But the Committees of the House and of the Senate, and I doubt not the public, with the single exception of the Secretary and his brother-in-law, the gratuitous (!) employe, are fully satisfied that this gratuitous employe is to the Government the dearest, the most expensive employe that the Government has ever employed.

I doubt not these extra counsel are either directly or indirectly paid by the Government, and I am quite clear that sound policy requires that the counsel representing Government should always be paid by Government.

Few, if any, revenue cases, originating since the present efficient District-Attorney was appointed, have yet come to trial; hence neither he nor the present officers of the Customs have retained any extra counsel.

But unless a Solicitor of Customs is appointed, as soon as these later cases *do* come to trial, extra counsel for Government must be employed or the District-Attorney will, in order to try the cases properly himself, be obliged to neglect other important business requiring his whole attention and ability.

A LAWYER.

The Case of Cobel—Motion for a New Trial.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 31.

Before Judge McCunn.

Counsel for Charles Cobel, the person who was convicted last week of a misdemeanor in having procured an abortion, made a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the offence for which the prisoner had been convicted was manslaughter in the second degree, and that there was no lesser offence charged in the indictment which would enable the Jury to render a verdict in a minor degree.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Orlando P. Stewart, assistant District-Attorney, and after the argument the papers in the case were handed to the judge. The decision was reserved.

[Advertisement.]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores and scurvy the Ointment is a certain cure, and for bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the word. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 31—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Sir A. McNab, Mrs. McNab, Mrs. Freeman, Mr. P. Henny Cunningham and friend, Jonathan Longmire, A. L. Freeman, A. L. Moyne, G. A. Thompson, Armin Hartman, Mr. Cooper, G. T. Knight, F. Leonite, A. Wigert, Mr. Wheelwright, A. Joussart, Edward Dicey, Gorham Gray, Thos. Thorburn, J. A. Wray, D. H. Wickham, Hon. M. Portman, Samuel Barbour and lady, Miss Johanna Hayes, Sir A. McNab's man servant, Mr. Egan, Mr. Ecorisse, A. Raudet, Mr. Greene.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon sets.... 8 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 28 | Gov. Island. 10 17 | Hell Gate.... 11 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Palermo, Ingham, Lisbon, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhausen, Baltimore, Ruger Bros.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) Crowell, Humacoa, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Mary Francis, Hallett, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Abbie Bradford, Freeman, Gibraltar, L. Nickerson; Mary Fletcher, Crosby, Philadelphia, James Hand; Daniel Holmes, Holmes, Baltimore, McCready, Mott & Co.; Mary Mankin, Webber, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Ann D., Newton, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Chas. D. Hallock, Pettes, Fall River, L. Kenny; Saltor, Griffen, Rio Grande del Sud, I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Weier, Hamburg Jan. 13, and Southampton 15th, at 9 P. M. Has had heavy northerly and westerly gales; from the 22d to the 29th had very heavy storms from N. W., during which lost four boats, and three more stove, bulwarks carried away, deckhouses damaged, and sails split. Johann Mohr, Jacob Raupert and Fritz Senke, seaman, were lost during the gale, and three others were disabled. Jan. 25, at 5 P. M., lat. 46 36, lon. 47 40, passed a screw steamer bound, by her signals supposed her to be the Hammonia; 30th, off Long Island, passed a steamer bound in and one going E. Off Montauk Point, passed a steamer lying to.

Steamship Africa, Stone, Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown the 19th, at 8:20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 18th, at noon, passed ship Lucy Thompson, bound in; at 3:30 P. M., passed steamship Persia, bound in; 19th, lat. 51 59, lon. 7 14, at 11:25 A. M., passed steamship Niagara, bound E., 20th, lat. 51 23, lon. 13 2, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool; 30th, lat. 40 32, lon. 69 33, passed a large steamer steering westward.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Jackaby, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer M. Sanford, Sanford, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Osborn Howes, (of Boston,) Kelly, Havre Dec. 19, in ballast to Howes & Crowell, of Boston. Jan. 15, lat. 39, lon. 56, saw the wreck of a schr. of about 150 tons; mainmast gone, newly metaled, and not very old; painted green inside, black outside, from copper up; appeared to be Nova Scotia build; about five miles from the schr. passed the top of her trunk, painted green; the gangway went down on the starboard side, and at the forward end was a scuttle; hatch about three feet square. Since west of lon. 40 have had heavy weather; winds mostly from W. S. W.

Ship Samuel Locke, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Switzer, Philadelphia Jan. 23, for Liverpool; put into this port to repair, having, Jan. 24, experienced a heavy gale from E. N. E., during which shifted cargo, sprung a leak, split and lost sails, sprung rudder-head and spars; had pumps choked, and leaks at present about 1,300 strokes per hour; was obliged to throw overboard about 100 bbls. lard and 100 bbls. flour.

Ship Evening Star, (of Portland,) Robinson, Leghorn Dec. 22, passed Gibraltar Dec. 26, in ballast to master. Passed in the Straits, brig Anita Owen, bound W. Jan. 21, lat. 29 45, lon. 62 20, spoke Br. schr. S. L. Tilley, from New-York for St. Thomas, with loss of sails, &c.; had been blown off the coast; supplied her with wood and water.

Ship J. S. Parsons, Ellis, Liverpool 38 ds., with coal and salt to C. H. Parsons. Experienced heavy weather; split and lost sails, &c.

Ship D. H. Witjen, (Brem.,) Baetjer, Bremen 56 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling. Has had heavy weather on the coast.

Ship Ellen Maria, (of Richmond, Me.,) Libby, Antwerp 56 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship H. Von Gargen, (Brem.,) Maertin, Hamburg, 58 ds.; in ballast, to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Samuel Appleton, of Boston, Osgood, Penang, Oct. 1. Gambia, pepper, &c., to D. G. & W. B. Bacon.

Bark Heiress, Clark, London and Portsmouth Dec. 17, with mdse. and 20 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley—vessel to J. A. McGaw. No date, lat. 48 30, lon. 35 20, during a strong gale and heavy sea. James Burns, seaman, of Marblehead, fell from the foretopsail-yard to the deck, fracturing his skull, and died in a few hours. Jan. 26, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 30, fell in with Br. bark Sarepta, from New-York for London, 3 ds. out, in a sinking condition; took from her the captain and crew, 13 in number, in a very destitute condition, (it blowing a gale at the time,) and brought them to this port.

Bark Solstace, (Br., of Sunderland,) Walker, Limerick, 84 ds.; in ballast to Munzinger & Fitzipio. Experienced very heavy weather; stove bulwarks, split sails, &c.

Bark Topeka, of Bristol, R. J. Church, London, 5 ds.; in ballast to Master. Jan. 20, lat. 31 15, lon. 74 40, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Jas. L. Davis, cruising. All well.

Bark Pride of Sea, Pettigrew, Zaza, 17 days; sugar, &c., to Ysnaga, Del Valle & Co. Had very heavy weather; stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Lillias, (of Belfast, Me.,) Gilmore, Barcelona 52 ds., passed Gibraltar Dec. 17, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Peony, (Br., of Scarboro,) Fowler, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee and hides to order.

Bark Thusnelda, (Brem.,) Meyer, Antwerp 57 ds., with mdse. and 68 passengers to order.

Bark Lovelann, (Norw.,) Errickson, Bilboa, Spain., 50 ds., in ballast to order. Had heavy weather on the coast.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Below.

Ship John J. Boyd, from London.

Ship Gosport, from Havre.

Ship Bazaar.—All by pilot boat J. D. Jones, No. 17.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 31—Arr. ship Eliza and Ella, New-York; barks Eventide, Smyrna; Ellen Stevens, Marseilles; Edward Hill, Cape Town; Lawrence, Cayenne; Dorchester, Muscat, Celestia, Messina.

Spoken, &c.

E. H. Yarrington—bark, of Boston, strg. W., Dec. 29, lat. 35 5, lon. 8 15.

Hiram—schr., of Lunenberg, N. S., from Halifax for Jamaica, 6 ds. out, Jan. 21, lat. 38 15, lon. 63.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco Dec. 26, brig Elizabeth, for River La Plata in 3 ds.; Margaret, do. in 6 ds.

[PER AFRICA.]

Latest via Queenstown.

Queenstown, Jan. 19.

Arrived from New-York—Norge, at Cork; Albert Gallatin, at Flushing; Kate Dyer, at Deal; Parnassus, at Londonderry; Metropolis and Lucy Thompson, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Elizabeth Kimball, at Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug and fancy stores everywhere. Depot, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.

J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.

SHERIFFS' SALE.—DRESS PATTERNS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.—HENRY WOOD & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway, a large lot of dress models, patterns, hoop skirts, skirt materials, sewing machines, cutting shears, skirt frames, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of mirrors, carpets, sofas, chairs, counters, desks, stools, show-cards, show-cases, gas fixtures, stoves, oil-cloth, &c., &c. By order of JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FIRST-CLASS three story brick brown stone house, basement, counter cellar, with high stone stoop, with all the modern improvements; lot, 20 by 100 feet; also, one lot, 24 by 100 feet, in South 10th-st. Also, to let or for sale cheap, at Newtown, two story house, wagon-house, 20 lots of ground. Inquire in the fifth house west of Bedford-av., in Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A "Matinée Conversationale" at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *The Crisis, or Dead Lock of the Republic Analytically.*

AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Public religious services on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. The House is open at all times to visitors, and we invite the sympathy and aid of the benevolent.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, St. John's Park, Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch will preach SABBATH MORNING, Feb. 2, upon *Mordecai and Haman*, and in the EVENING upon *The Great Salvation*. Baptism at the close of the morning sermon. He will also preach in the vestry EVERY EVENING during the week.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JEREMIAH LAMBERT & CO., is this day mutually dissolved.

JEREMIAH LAMBERT.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1862. JOHN W. HOYT.

The business will be continued as usual, by
JEREMIAH LAMBERT.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Longley; at 3 o'clock by Rev. P. Weaver; and at o'clock, by Rev. R. P. Christopher. Preaching every night next week at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public invited.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—BY THE kindness of Mr. Barnum, Rev. Mr. Goss, of the Alliance, will preach in the Lecture-room of the Museum EVERY SUNDAY EVENING. Subject To-morrow—*The True Hero.* Admission free.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family, by a genteel German girl, as housemaid or as cook. Best City reference. Apply at No. 93 2d-av., corner of 5th-st., in the grocery.

A LARGE IRON SAFE FOR SALE.—IT IS nearly new, and is as good as new. Will be sold for half its value. Inquire at No. 12 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC AND housekeeping goods, bought before the great rise in cotton, will be sold by the piece or yard at popular prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. [illegible]